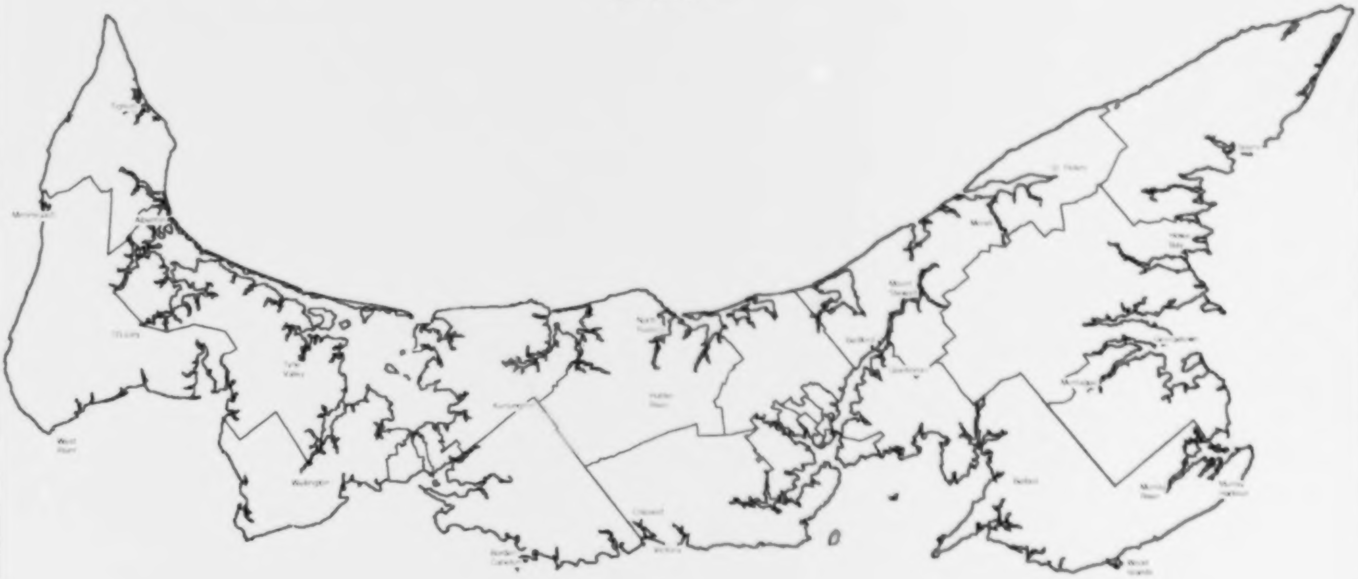
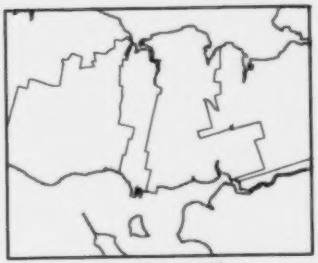
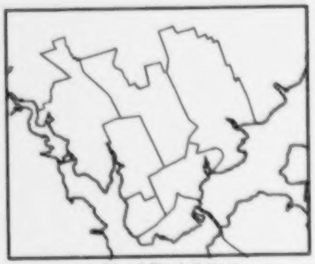
Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission





City of Summerside



City of Charlottetown

Honourable Justice John A. McQuaid, Chair
Roberta Hubley, Commissioner
John K. Mitchell, Q.C., Commissioner

October 5, 2004

Electoral Boundaries Commission
of Prince Edward Island
Street Address:
J. Angus MacLean Building
94 Great George St.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 774, Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island, C1A 7L3
Tel: 902 894-0354
Fax: 902 368-6500
PEI Toll Free: 1-888-234-8683
www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

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5 October 2004

The Honourable Greg Deighan
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Prince Edward Island

Dear Mr. Speaker

The Electoral Boundaries Commission has the honour of submitting its report. As required by section 9 of the *Electoral Boundaries Act* R.S.P.E.I. 1988 Cap. E-2.1 the report makes recommendations with respect to the area, boundaries and names of each of the 27 provincial electoral districts in the province.

Our report is submitted to you in accordance with section 18(1) of the Act.

Respectfully submitted,

John A. McQuaid
Chair

Roberta Hubley

Roberta Hubley
Commissioner

John K. Mitchell, Q.C.
Commissioner

105-02732/

Electoral Boundaries Commission
of Prince Edward Island
Street Address:
J. Angus MacLean Building
180 Richmond St., 2nd Fl.
Charlottetown, P.E.I. C1A 1J2
Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 774, Charlottetown
Prince Edward Island, C1A 7L3
Tel 902 894-0354
Fax 902 368 6500
PEI Toll Free: 1-888-234-8683
www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

ERRATUM

An error has been detected in the first sentence and third line of the final paragraph on page 21.

The word "Summerside" should be deleted and replaced with the words "this district".

The sentence should read as follows:

"There appeared to be an expectation on the part of some people making submissions that the removal of both the Grand River and the Central Lot 16 areas from the proposed Evangeline district would justify four districts to the west of this district, in place of the three proposed in the Interim Report."

Provincial Electoral Districts
Report of the P.E.I. Electoral Boundaries Commission

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We are pleased to present our report and the recommended revisions to the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts in the province.

Attached as Schedule I are maps together with the legal description delineating the area and the boundaries of each of the recommended 27 electoral districts. Also attached as Schedule II is a composite map of the province showing the area and boundaries of these districts. The complete report with maps, will be posted on the Commission's website: www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

Summary of Recommendations

In summary, we adopt the majority of the proposals contained in the Interim Report of June 30, 2004. Except where stated otherwise, the Interim Report forms part of our final report and it is attached under the tab "Interim Report."

However, based on the input received at the public hearings held in September 2004, the receipt of new information respecting the number of electors and after reconsidering the application of the relevant factors, our recommendations include some changes to the area, boundaries and names of the electoral districts proposed in the Interim Report. The following is a summary of those changes:

1. Based on the information contained in the updated Register of Electors, there are 99,252 electors in the province, an increase of 2,072 from the number of electors referred to in the Interim Report. As a result, the average number of electors in each district is 3,676, an increase of 77 from the average used in the Interim Report. Our recommendations are, therefore, based on these revised numbers.

2. The communities of Linkletter and Grand River have been removed from the electoral district referred to in the Interim Report as "Evangeline."

3. O'Leary and the West Point area are now included in the same electoral district, O'Leary-West Point.

4. Because of the changes in two and three above, the boundaries of all four electoral districts west of the City of Summerside have been realigned.

5. The communities of Sherbrooke and Linkletter are included within the three electoral districts referred to in the Interim Report as "Wilmot', "Lefurgey" and "Greenwood."

6. The New London area was removed from the district referred to in the Interim Report as "Cavendish" and included in the district referred to as "Kensington."

7. The Darlington area was removed from the district referred to in the Interim Report as "South Shore" and included in the district referred to as "Cavendish."

8. Warren Grove was removed from the district referred to in the Interim Report as "Stanhope" and included in the district referred to as "Cornwall."

9. The Glencoe-Uigg area and the area around Cahoon's Wharf have been brought into the district referred to in the Interim Report as "Hopefield," while the area known as Glenwilliam has been removed from that district and placed in what was proposed as the "Montague" district.

10. The use of hyphenated names for the electoral districts.

11. The numbering of the electoral districts, sequentially, from East to West.

The Recommended Electoral Districts

Table A lists the recommended 27 electoral districts, their recommended name and number, the number of electors in each and the percentage that number varies from the electoral quotient of 3,676.

Table A

District No.	District Name	Number Electors	District Variance
1	Souris - Elmira	3,489	-5.09%
2	Morell - Mount Stewart	3,681	+ 0.14%
3	Georgetown - Baldwins Road	3,515	-4.38%
4	Montague - Gaspereaux	3,788	+3.05%
5	Belfast - Murray River	3,638	-1.03%
6	Stratford - Pownal Bay	3,652	-0.65%
7	Stratford - Glen Stewart	3,519	-4.27%
8	Charlottetown - East Royalty	3,376	-8.16%
9	Charlottetown - Sherwood	3,764	+2.39%
10	Charlottetown - Parkdale	3,689	+0.35%
11	Charlottetown - Kings Square	3,712	+0.98%
12	Charlottetown - Spring Park	3,671	-0.14%
13	Charlottetown - Queens Arms	3,490	-5.06%

14	**Charlottetown - West Royalty**	**3,302**	**-10.17%**
15	**Stanhope - Milton**	**3,961**	**+7.75%**
16	**Cornwall - Meadowbank**	**3,854**	**+4.84%**
17	**Crapaud - North Wiltshire**	**4,047**	**+10.09%**
18	**Cavendish - Hazel Grove**	**4,039**	**+9.87%**
19	**Borden - Kinkora**	**3,709**	**+0.90%**
20	**Kensington - Malpeque**	**3,955**	**+7.59%**
21	**Summerside - Wilmot**	**3,601**	**-2.04%**
22	**Summerside - Central**	**3,647**	**-0.79%**
23	**Summerside - St. Eleanors**	**3,767**	**+2.48%**
24	**Evangeline - Miscouche**	**2,984**	**-18.82%**
25	**Alberton - Grand River**	**3,727**	**+1.39%**
26	**O'Leary - West Point**	**3,782**	**+2.88%**
27	**Tignish - St. Louis**	**3,893**	**+5.90%**
	Total Electors	**99,252**	

Goals Principles and Facts

In the Interim Report we set forth seventeen goals, principles and facts which guided us in making the proposals contained in that Report. Except to the extent to which the number of electors has been adjusted, we adopt these goals, principles and facts as applicable to the recommendations made in this report.

The proportionate distribution of the electors residing in the four municipalities of Summerside, Cornwall, Charlottetown and Stratford and the total number of electors residing outside these areas is unchanged with the revised numbers. There are 55,315 electors or 55.73% of the total number of electors in the province residing outside the boundaries of the four municipalities. There are 43,937 electors or 44.27% of the total number of electors in the province residing in the four municipalities. To reflect this distribution of the electorate our recommendation, like the proposal in the Interim Report, is that 56% or 15 of the electoral districts be within the area outside the four municipalities and 44% or 12 of the electoral districts be comprised of electors the majority of whom reside within these municipalities.

Public Consultation

The Commission began its work on January 5, 2004. As required by the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, we held a number of public hearings across the province. All public hearings were advertised extensively in the local newspapers and on the Commission's website. Appendix A is a schedule of those hearings.

A number of interested Islanders attended the hearings to make presentations. Appendix B is a list of these people and the place where they made their presentation. Some of these people, as well as a number of others made written presentations and they are listed in Appendix C.

All submissions received, both oral and written, have been posted on the Commission's website.

The Commission met privately with some Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Leader of the Island New Democrats. Following the release of the Interim Report we met with the Premier, the Leader of the Opposition as well as with members of the government caucus and members of the opposition caucus.

We would like to express our appreciation to all those who took the time to meet with us and particularly those who took the time to prepare detailed and thoughtful presentations. The input was a valuable resource assisting us in our deliberations.

Reasons for Recommendations

In the Interim Report we provided extensive reasons for the proposals we placed before the public. In providing these reasons we applied the relevant factors we were bound to apply in accordance with s. 17 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***. We adopt those as reasons for our recommendations; however, they will be supplemented with the further reasons set out in this report.

At the hearings in September many of the presenters had questions and made suggestions with respect to the proposals made in the Interim Report. Following the hearings we undertook, by way of this report, to answer these questions and respond to the suggestions.

According to s-s. 17(1) of the ***Act***, the following factors are to guide the Commission in making its recommendations:

(i) The ***Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms***

(ii) Enumeration data from the most recent general election

(iii) Polling divisions from the most recent general election

(iv) Geographical features

(v) Population patterns

(vi) Community of interest

(vii) Municipal boundaries

(viii) Such other factors as the Commission may consider relevant.

According to s-s. 17(2) the number of electors in a district proposed by the Commission shall not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average number of electors in all 27 districts. As we stated at page 9 of the Interim Report, this provision of the ***Act*** has not been interpreted to mean the Commission can recommend or the Legislative Assembly can approve, the revision of district boundaries with a number of electors at either end of the plus or minus 25% variance. On the other hand, the Commission's first task is to apply the relevant factors in s-s.17(1) to determine if a variance from absolute equality in the number of electors in each district is justified and if it is, the variance may not exceed plus or minus 25% of the average number of electors in each district.

(i) The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Section 3 protects the right of each citizen to vote for members in elections to the House of Commons and the Legislative Assembly. The right to vote has been found by the courts to include the right to effective representation and the right to play a meaningful role in the electoral process. Effective representation includes the right to have an equal voice in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly and equal access to the elected members of that Assembly. This is where the number of electors in each electoral district becomes important. If there is a wide disparity in the number of electors in each district, those electors in the districts with the much larger number will have their vote diluted. Their right to vote protected by s.3 of the ***Charter*** will be infringed because their access to their representative is less than those in the smaller districts and their voice in the policy deliberations of the Legislative Assembly carries less weight than the electors in the smaller districts. This is the measure of whether effective representation is being accorded the citizens of the province.

The courts have held that the number of electors in each electoral district need not be equal. It is simply not practical. On the other hand, there must be relative parity in the number of electors in each district with deviations from absolute parity justified on the basis of relevant factors similar to those set forth in s. 17(1). A balanced and objective application of these relevant factors insures good government for the province as a whole. Only those deviations or variances which are justified will be tolerated. Over representation in one or more areas of the province is not effective representation because, in the districts or areas that are under represented, the individual citizen's access to their elected representative is minimized as is their voice in the policy deliberations of the Legislative Assembly. Accordingly, their right to vote is violated.

At pages 8, 9 and 10 of the Interim Report we discussed the judicial authorities which set down these principles regarding the interpretation and scope of s. 3. Our analysis of these authorities continues to be applicable to the reasons for our recommendations.

In particular we referred to three decisions of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island. These cases were: ***MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*** (1993), 104 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 232; ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*** (1998), 168 D.L.R. (4th) 79 where a majority of the Appeal Division upheld a Trial Division decision of then Chief Justice MacDonald reported at (1996), 142 D.L.R. (4th) 343.

At the hearings in September we were referred to selected passages from these decisions in support of a position to either maintain the status quo or create more electoral districts. With respect, these decisions do not support the status quo, the creation of additional electoral districts or any similar position taken by these presenters. We are unable to agree the courts have accepted that the purpose of the variance of plus or minus 25% is to allow for the over-representation of citizens who live outside the four large municipalities. In our respectful opinion if this was the intent of the Legislature, if this is the purpose of the variance and if this is the plain meaning of the section, it is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island (Appeal Division and the Trial Division) did not find the variance unconstitutional because at the time of the decisions (1996 & 1998) they both deferred to the efforts of the Legislature in 1994 to rectify the situation which existed at that time. The increasing variances in the context of the present electoral map may not be tolerated and the court may no longer defer to the Legislature.

The initial variances in 1994 ranged from minus 19.92% to plus 21.10%. Now, only ten years later, variances range from minus 28.68% to plus 37.47%. It is unlikely this rapid and continuing dilution of the right to vote of each individual citizen living in those electoral districts where the number of electors is highest will be permitted to continue. Furthermore, any revision of the boundaries which would result in similar unacceptable deviations in another ten to fifteen years may also be found by the courts to violate s. 3 of the ***Charter***.

In the ***MacKinnon*** decision Mr. Justice DesRoches of the Trial Division was cited as support for applying the plus or minus 25% variance to the favour of the electoral districts which are to be established outside the four large municipalities. This is not a proposition supported by his decision. After finding that the variances in the 16 dual member districts rendered them unconstitutional, he recommended that in the drawing of a new electoral map the variances should not exceed plus or minus 10%. At para. 119 of his decision he rejected a variance of plus or minus 25% and suggested that the plus or minus10% variance used in Manitoba would be more suitable to the P.E.I. situation.

Mr. Justice DesRoches' comments at para. 120 have guided this Commission in making our recommendations. They are:

> I would suggest it is now clear that as a general rule redistribution must be based on the first condition of effective representation which the Supreme Court of Canada in ***Carter*** has recognized as relative parity of voting power. There are limits on the extent to which deviations are permitted from equality of voting power among electoral districts. Only those deviations should be admitted which can be

> justified on the ground that they contribute to the better government of the populace as a whole, giving due weight to regional issues. The process involves balancing equality of voting power with such countervailing features as geography, community of interest, existing municipal boundaries, sparsity of population and growth patterns, appropriate urban/rural representation and regional concerns. In terms of effective representation, the real issue in this Province may not be whether adequate representation is provided to the less populated areas, but rather whether the more populated areas are under-represented. In the words of the Court of Appeal of Alberta in the Reference re the ***Electoral Boundaries Act, supra***: 'No argument for effective representation of one group legitimizes under-representation of another group.'

Mr. Justice DesRoches was also cited in support of the proposition that because the MLA representing an electoral district outside the four large municipalities had more work, this would justify an electoral district comprising fewer electors. His summary of the evidence of the late Honourable J. Angus MacLean at para. 63 of his decision was set before us, and it was suggested that he accepted this evidence in support of reducing the size of the ridings outside the four large municipalities. This is incorrect. Justice DesRoches did not accept this statement or the evidence of the late Mr. MacLean as applicable to the P.E.I. situation or as justification for the over-representation of those areas outside the four municipalities. The comments of Madam Justice MacLachlin in the ***Carter*** case concerning the workload of the representative in the rural area, were also put forward in support for this proposition. This is what Mr. Justice DesRoches wrote at paras. 94, 95 and 96 of his decision:

> It appears to me that McLachlin, J.'s thinking in this instance was controlled by the specific situation in the Province of Saskatchewan, a Province of extreme vastness in comparison with Prince Edward Island, in which very large areas are characterized by sparse population and long distances to any population or urban centres. That is not the situation in this Province.
>
> I have already noted that the Island is by far the most densely populated Province in the country. It is serviced by an efficient communication system and a road system that is second to none. Compared to Saskatchewan, in the Prince Edward Island context no matter where one is located, the distance to any other point on the Island cannot be considered great.
>
> Contrary to the respondent's (the government's) submission, the evidence in this case does not establish that as a practical reality it is more difficult to represent rural than urban ridings in this Province. Quite the opposite, in fact. Mr. Milligan stated very clearly that although there were some extra demands made on his time as a rural MLA, he did not consider that he had any significant extra workload. Nor did he consider that he would be required to work much harder if he represented more people. From a practical point of view, in comparison to many of their counterparts in other provinces, Island MLA's do not have large constituencies. The ratio of provincial representative to population is about 1:4000. Any additional burden on rural MLA's is eased by the five Regional Service Centres, which provide government services at a local level in Tignish, Wellington (to the Acadian community), Summerside, Montague and Souris, and the over 600 elected officials at the municipal level.

Justice DesRoches did not indicate that the maximum application of the plus or minus 25% variance is necessary in P.E.I. to give effect to rural concerns. He made this statement at para. 92:

> Notwithstanding the above, some deviations could be tolerated to give effect to rural concerns. But in my opinion, major deviations would not be justifiable. In this connection, I note that according to the evidence of Dr. Arrington, using current population figures an electoral map which adhered to the principle of relative voter parity and allowed for a variance of only plus or minus 2.5% would result in an electoral map that would have 'rural' MLA's in 'substantial majority.'

The next case or decision was that of then Chief Justice MacDonald of the Trial Division in ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*** (1996), 142 D.L.R. (4th) 343 where the City of Charlottetown challenged the constitutional validity of the electoral districts established according to the provisions of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***. The ***Act*** had established districts with variances between +21.10% and -19.92%. The court was asked to find that these variances were unconstitutional because they violated the right to vote of those citizens in the districts with the greater number of electors. The court was also asked to find that the ±25% variance was also unconstitutional.

Chief Justice MacDonald did not grant the application and it was not because he was particularly attracted to the resulting variances. To the contrary, he afforded deference to the Legislature's attempt to rectify the egregious situation which existed before the decision of Mr. Justice DesRoches. In the opinion of Chief Justice MacDonald, the Legislature had made a good faith effort, by the enactment of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, to correct the disparity in the number of electors in each electoral district. He relied upon a decision of the Alberta Court of Appeal and concluded that sufficient progress had been made to warrant the court refusing to act. He emphasized that while the court was then compelled to show deference and restraint, this was not a course to be followed by future boundary writers faced with variances which are not in accord with constitutional principles. See: paras. 34 to 37 of his decision. In other words, there was reason for judicial restraint at the time but this did not mean that a future boundary writer could ignore rising variances and allow individual rights to continue to be violated. This Commission and the Legislative Assembly are now in the position of that "future boundary writer." We both have a duty to act to insure that the right to vote of each individual Islander is equal. In the face of another ***Charter*** challenge, a court may not be bound to show a similar degree of deference to our work, because at this point in time the best indicator of a steady and continued improvement is nothing less than a revision based on proper constitutional principles.

While Chief Justice MacDonald said the variance of plus or minus 25% was not unreasonable, he did not sanction the continued application of this variance to its maximum. He acknowledged a similar variance was used in other provinces but that did not necessarily mean it had to be applied to its maximum without regard to relevant factors. This is what he said at para. 54:

> Justice DesRoches in the ***MacKinnon*** case was of the opinion that a variance of ±10% might be appropriate for Prince Edward Island. On the evidence before me I would agree with him. Prince Edward Island is ideally situated to have electoral

> districts that have low variances and such can be addressed in the future. Dr. Jennifer Smith, who gave evidence for the respondent, stated that in Nova Scotia county lines were crossed and that 64% of the districts were under ±10%, that can be compared with only 26% of the districts in this Province that are under ±10%. Dr. Smith was also of the opinion that smaller districts tend to require larger deviations. In my opinion, there was no conclusive evidence presented to substantiate her opinion.

Chief Justice MacDonald also rejected the notion of allotting representation on a regional basis. He emphasized the purpose of s. 3 was to insure that the vote of each citizen is equal to that of other citizens. The economic advantages or disadvantages of one region or another within the province should not be used to dilute the constitutionally protected right of each individual citizen to be treated equally in terms of their right to vote. Economic advantage or disadvantage has no relevance to effective representation in the context of this province. In para. 47 of his reasons, he stated:

> . . . The right to have one's vote equal to all others is of paramountcy and the economic advantages of one region, by itself, should not detract from the right of people to be treated equally. The economic advantage of a region should not detract from the region having parity of voting power, especially where there is no evidence of economic advantage or disadvantage is particularly relevant to effective representation.

Chief Justice MacDonald also rejected the position that residents residing beyond the boundaries of the larger municipalities rely more heavily on their representative thereby justifying fewer electors these districts. He stated in para.46:

> Ross Young, a former M.L.A. from Kings County, was the only other legislator to give viva voce evidence. He thought there were greater demands put on rural members. He represents a district with 2,864 electors which is -16.10% under the average district size. He could be contrasted with the member representing the rural district of Crapaud-Hazel Grove who had 1,168 more electors, or the member representing the urban riding of St. Eleanors-Summerside which has 1,232 more electors or the urban district of Wilmot-Summerside which has 1,269 more electors. Mr. Young's evidence is not supported by the survey data of Forum Canada Research already mentioned. It would appear the workload of any member is directly related to the amount of time he or she wishes to make available to their electors.

The decision of the Appeal Division in the ***City of Charlottetown*** case affirmed the decision of Chief Justice MacDonald as to the degree of judicial deference to be accorded to the attempts of the Legislature to correct the inequities which had existed in the boundaries of the electoral districts prior to the enactment of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***. In dissent, Mr. Justice Mitchell was not prepared to accord such a high degree of deference to the Legislature's attempt to correct the inequities. His analysis of the underlying principles to be applied in the determining the scope of s. 3 of the ***Charter*** in the context of the establishment and revision of electoral boundaries, aside from his comments on the issue of deference, deserves very careful consideration by this Commission and the Legislative Assembly because, in our respectful opinion, his analysis of these principles is correct.

After clearly setting forth the principles, Justice Mitchell discussed them in terms of the P.E.I. situation. At para. 90 he stated:

> . . . The dilution of a North River-Rice Point citizen's vote compared to one from Montague-Kilmuir by a proportion of 1:1.7 or that of a West Point-Bloomfield voter to that of a Park Corner- Oyster Bed voter by a proportion of 1:1.6 has not been justified by the province on the basis that it is necessary for the sake of more effective representation or better government. There does not appear to be any valid justification for limiting the access to representation of the 4277 voters of Kensington-Malpeque to the same level as that provided to only 2713 voters in Murray River-Gaspereaux.

At para. 92 he addressed the issue of a reasonable political compromise in setting the boundaries and explained how such a compromise cannot justify the infringement of a ***Charter*** right. He stated:

> I agree with those who say that political compromise cannot and should not be divorced from the legislative process. However, the perceived need to find a compromise does not provide justification for infringement of a Charter right. Legislatures are limited in what they can do by the constitution. The ***Constitution*** is the Supreme law of Canada, and any law that is inconsistent with it is of no force or effect. Legislators are not free to make compromises that infringe Charter rights. Accordingly, no politician or legislature has the right to compromise even a single citizen's right to effective representation as guaranteed by s.3 of the Charter. If legislation, whether achieved through political compromise or otherwise, violates a Charter right, there is no room for judicial deference unless it passes the test of s.1. On the other hand, if an electoral map is the product of the reasonable application of the correct principle (equality of voting power subject only to such limits as are required for good government; per McLachlin J. at p. 271 of ***Dixon***, supra, and at p. 36 of the ***Carter*** case, supra.) a court should not interfere even if the boundaries are not as it would have drawn them. Unfortunately the legislative solution arrived at in this case does not meet the threshold for deference.

The courts were prepared to accept the efforts made in 1994 as gradual and steady change toward fairness. However, any revision of the boundaries which merely returns them to that point or is only a marginal improvement over the initial variances, will no longer be considered gradual and steady change. We have been urged to recommend incremental changes which will produce this result. We are unable to do so and our advice to the Legislative Assembly is that if the members accede to similar requests, we believe the legislation may be struck down as being in violation of s. 3 of the ***Charter***.

People who suggested to us that the presence of the variance of plus or minus 25% in the Prince Edward Island legislation was not "original" were correct. A similar variance is permitted under similar legislation in a number of other provinces, including, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Alberta and in British Columbia where the variance may exceed 25%, if "very special circumstances exist." It is also the variance permitted under the ***Electoral Boundaries Redistribution Act*** which governs the establishment of boundaries for representation in the House of Commons. However, the actual variances in the number of electors in each electoral district in the province of Prince Edward Island are "original" when compared with other jurisdictions whose legislation permits the same variance.

For example, although the legislation governing the establishment of federal boundaries permits a variation of plus or minus 25%, the federal constituencies in Prince Edward Island have never varied by much more than 10%. The federal boundaries were last reviewed in this province in 2002 by a Commission chaired by Mr. Justice David Jenkins. That Commission mandated four federal electoral districts which were within a variance of less than plus or minus 5%.

We were also referred to legislation in the province of Manitoba and advised that the permitted variance was plus or minus 25%. That is not completely correct. The statutory variance for the majority of the province is plus or minus 10% with the 25% variance being applicable only in the vast areas north of the 53rd parallel. The ***Electoral Divisions Act*** in the province of Manitoba does contain the following provision:

> **Population variation**
>
> 11(3) Where the commission is of the opinion that a population variation is desirable for any reason set out in subsection (2), it may vary the population of any electoral division but no such variation shall,
>
> (a) where the electoral division is situated **wholly south of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 10% more or 10% less than the quotient obtained under section 9**; and
>
> (b) where the electoral division is situated wholly or partially north of the 53rd parallel, be greater than 25% more or 25% less than the quotient obtained under section 9.

Unlike Prince Edward Island, the electoral districts in Manitoba are established on the basis of population and not the number of electors. The significance of ss.11(3) of the Manitoba ***Act*** is that if the Commission is satisfied a variation in the population of each district is justified it may vary the number of people by plus or minus 10% in all areas of the province except north of the 53rd parallel where a variation of up to plus or minus 25% is permissible under the legislation. Like the federal legislation the answer lies not in the statutorily prescribed variance but in the manner in which the relevant factors are applied, as they were by Mr. Justice Jenkins and his Commission in revising the boundaries of the federal electoral districts in this province.

Because it was suggested to us the Manitoba legislation was a model to be followed, we have reviewed the report of the 1998 Electoral Boundaries Commission, the last time the boundaries were reviewed in that province. See: http://www.boundaryredist.mb.ca/ The province of Manitoba is a leader and pioneer in the matter of electoral boundary revision. Its Commission's composition is set by the legislation and is made up of the Chief Justice of the province, the Chief Electoral Officer and the president of the University of Manitoba. A Commission comprised in this manner has been reviewing boundaries in Manitoba since the 1950's and their recommendations have always been accepted by the Legislature. See: Courtney, John C.: ***Commissioned Ridings – Designing Canada's Electoral Districts***, McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001 at p.117.

In Manitoba, the area of the province considered "rural" by the boundaries Commission is comprised of electoral districts where the average variation from the Provincial Mean is -2.46%. See: Table "A" of the Manitoba Report. While in the City of Winnipeg, the average deviation from the Provincial Mean is +2.07%. See: Table "B" of the Manitoba Report. In the entire province, except for the North, variances do not exceed plus or minus 5%. The Commission clearly could not find any reason to treat the rural population much different from the urban population.

With respect to the area in northern Manitoba with its vast expanses of land and relatively few people, no one can reasonablely suggest it is akin to the rural area of P.E.I. Even with this vast expanse of land and relatively few people, the Commission recommended the establishment of two electoral districts north of the 53rd parallel with a variation at approximately plus or minus 20% and two with variances of less than plus or minus 5%.

Our recommendations demonstrate it is possible, applying the relevant factors to the situation in this province, to establish electoral districts with variances no more than approximately plus or minus 10%; however, we are fully cognizant that the realities of population movement will cause some of these to exceed 15% before the next review. In any event, the recommended revisions do mark steady and continued progress toward insuring fairness for individual electors in this province. For the reasons stated in the Interim Report we recommend that the provision for a plus or minus 25% variance be maintained in the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***.

It was also suggested to us that if significant variances between federal electoral districts in Ontario and those in Prince Edward Island are constitutionally permissible, then the Legislature and the Commission should adopt them or allow them to exist here. It is true that the four federal districts in P.E.I. comprise approximately 30,000 people while there are federal districts in Ontario and other parts of the country which have a population in excess of 100,000 and 75,000. The question is: why does this not infringe the provisions of the ***Charter*** and in particular the right to vote in s.3? The answer is: it likely does; however, another part of the Constitution of Canada protects this province's entitlement to four members in the House of Commons.

This is known as the "senatorial floor rule" contained in s. 51A of the ***Constitution Act, 1967***. By this provision, a province's number of seats in the House of Commons shall not be less than the number of seats it is entitled to in the Senate. P.E.I. is entitled to four seats in the Senate and thus the number of seats the province entitled to in the House of Commons, regardless of our population, cannot be less than four.

When one considers that a citizen's vote in P.E.I. carries three times the weight of a citizen's vote in some parts of Ontario, this provision of the ***Constitution Act*** would appear to be in conflict with the provisions of s. 3 of the ***Charter,*** which is also part of the Constitution. The "senatorial floor rule" and the provisions of Article 51A will prevail over s. 3 of the ***Charter*** on the basis of the principle of constitutional law that one provision of the Constitution (Article 51A) cannot be abrogated by another part of the Constitution (s. 3 of the ***Charter***). See: ***New Brunswick Broadcasting Co. v. Nova Scotia (Speaker of the House of Assembly)*** [1993] 1 S.C.R. 319 (SCC). Because of this rule it is unlikely a successful challenge could be mounted against the constitutionality of the federal electoral districts in this province. Consequently, the four seats Prince Edward Island has in the House of Commons are protected unless there is a constitutional amendment which is unlikely because the amending formula applicable to Article 51A requires that the amendment be approved by all ten provinces and the majority of both Houses of Parliament.

(ii) Enumeration Data

In our Interim Report (pp. 11 and 12) we indicated further information was forthcoming from the Chief Electoral Officer with respect to the number of electors in the 2003 Provincial General Election. As the result of a court order issued on May 8, 2004, the Chief Electoral Officer was required to review the poll books maintained in each poll in the province for the September 29, 2003 general election and update the Register of Electors by including those electors whose names were not on the official list of electors yet who were entitled to vote on taking the oath prescribed by s. 65 of the ***Election Act*** R.S.P.E.I. 1988 Cap. E-2. The Chief Electoral Officer carried out this task by reviewing each poll book, extracting the names of those who took an oath before voting and if their name did not appear on the Register of Electors the names were added to the list of electors in the existing electoral district.

As a result, 2,072 electors have been added to the total number of electors in the province increasing the number from 97,180 to 99,252. This has the effect of increasing the electoral quotient or the average number of electors in each of the 27 districts from 3,599 to 3,676.

Table B shows the existing 27 electoral districts and the number of electors that have been added to each as the result of the above review by the Chief Electoral Officer. This Table also shows, based on the revised numbers, the extent to which the existing districts vary from the revised electoral quotient. As a result of the new information, variances rose in 21 electoral districts and declined in six. Nine electoral districts continue to be outside the statutory variance of plus or minus 25%.

Table B

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS VARIANCE (+25%) TO (-25%)
GENERAL ELECTION CONFIRMATION DATA
PLUS ELECTORS NOT ON LIST BUT SWORN IN ON ELECTION DAY

Number	Electoral Districts	2003 Electors	Percentage Variance	2004 Electors	Percentage Variance	Change
No. 1	Souris-Elmira	2682	-25.48	2692	-26.77	10
No. 2	Morell-Fortune Bay	2902	-19.37	2904	-21.00	2
No. 3	Georgetown-Baldwin's Road	2970	-17.48	3008	-18.17	38
No. 4	Montague-Kilmuir	2603	-27.67	2616	-28.84	13
No. 5	Murray River-Gaspereaux	2698	-25.03	2711	-26.25	13
No. 6	Belfast-Pownal Bay	3045	-15.39	3081	-16.19	36
No. 7	Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove	4658	29.42	4778	29.98	120
No. 8	Tracadie-Fort Augustus	3472	-3.53	3488	-5.11	16
No. 9	Stanhope-East Royalty	3998	11.09	4131	12.38	133
No. 10	Sherwood-Hillsborough	3935	9.34	4045	10.04	110
No. 11	Parkdale-Belvedere	3106	-13.70	3231	-12.11	125
No. 12	Charlottetown-Kings Square	3531	-1.89	3755	2.15	224
No. 13	Charlottetown-Rochford Square	3649	1.39	3738	1.69	89
No. 14	Charlottetown-Spring Park	3981	10.61	4059	10.42	78
No. 15	Winsloe-West Royalty	4976	38.26	5052	37.43	76
No. 16	North River-Rice Point	4888	35.82	4995	35.88	107
No. 17	Crapaud-Hazel Grove	4171	15.89	4311	17.27	140
No. 18	Park Corner-Oyster Bed	4316	19.92	4447	20.97	131
No. 19	Borden-Kinkora	3657	1.61	3714	1.03	57
No. 20	Kensington-Malpeque	4520	25.59	4618	25.63	98
No. 21	Wilmot-Summerside	4763	32.34	4817	31.04	54
No. 22	St. Eleanors-Summerside	4179	16.12	4274	16.27	95
No. 23	Cascumpec-Grand River	3033	-15.73	3089	-15.97	56
No. 24	Evangeline-Miscouche	2980	-17.20	3074	-16.38	94
No. 25	West Point-Bloomfield	2584	-28.20	2621	-28.70	37
No. 26	Alberton-Miminegash	3043	-15.45	3132	-14.80	89
No. 27	Tignish-Deblois	2840	-21.09	2871	-21.90	31
	TOTAL ENUMERATED	97,180		99,252		2,072
	Mean Average per District	3,599		3,676		

The electors added to the Register were then located in each of the electoral districts proposed in the Interim Report. These numbers were then verified by associating the electors with the valid civic addresses in these proposed districts because the numbers used in the Interim Report were estimates only. Table C provides the detailed results of this process as well as a comparison with the estimated numbers used in the Interim Report.

Table C

District Number	District Name	Report Count	Revised Count	Change	Report Variance	Revised Variance
1	Tignish	3505	3555	50	-2.61	-3.29
2	Bloomfield	3584	3724	140	-0.42	+1.31
3	Inverness	3582	3666	84	-0.47	-0.27
4	Evangeline	3560	3671	111	-1.08	-0.14
5	Greenwood	3529	3537	8	-1.94	-3.78
6	Lafurgey	3572	3608	36	-0.75	-1.85
7	Wilmot	3591	3517	-74	-0.22	-4.33
8	Kensington	3921	3933	12	+8.95	+6.99
9	Albany	3880	3709	-171	+7.81	+0.90
10	South Shore	3897	4171	274	+8.28	+13.47
11	Cavendish	3919	4060	141	+8.89	+10.45
12	Stanhope	3920	4194	274	+8.92	+14.09
13	Cornwall	3610	3621	11	+0.31	-1.50
14	Winsloe	3269	3302	33	-9.17	-10.17
15	Belvedere	3441	3490	49	-4.39	-5.06
16	Brighton	3601	3671	70	+0.06	-0.14
17	Great George	3550	3712	162	-1.36	+0.98
18	Parkdale	3548	3689	141	-1.42	+0.35
19	Sherwood	3722	3764	42	+3.42	+2.39
20	Hillsborough	3287	3376	89	-8.67	-8.16
21	Stratford	3405	3519	114	-5.39	-4.27
22	Pownal	3579	3652	73	-0.56	-0.65
23	Hopefield	3510	3507	-3	-2.47	-4.60
24	Montague	3650	3797	147	+1.42	+3.29
25	Martinvale	3512	3637	125	-2.42	-1.06
26	Canavoy	3580	3681	101	-0.53	+0.14
27	East Point	3456	3489	33	-3.97	-5.09
	Total	97,180	99,252	2,072		
	Average	3,599	3,676	77		

The most significant change resulting from this entire exercise of adding electors who were not initially in the Register and verifying the numbers in the proposed districts, occurred in those districts referred to in the Interim Report as; "Kensington," "Albany," "South Shore," "Cavendish" and "Stanhope." The number of electors increased in all these districts except "Albany" where, as a result of the verification process there were 171 fewer electors within the boundaries of that proposed district. They were found to be included within the boundaries of one or more of the adjoining districts.

Using the verified numbers as set out in Table C and applying the relevant factors, we made the adjustments and revisions to the proposed districts to arrive at the area and boundaries of the districts being recommended in this report. The changes have been summarized on pages one and two. In making the adjustments we considered community connections and other relevant factors.

The numbers in the recommended districts were next submitted to verification by associating the electors with valid civic addresses in each of the recommended 27 electoral districts. Table A reflects these verified numbers.

The Commission would like to thank those people who came forward at our public meetings in February and March to alert us to the fact that the data we were provided with respect to the number of electors may not have been accurate. The concerns expressed by these people caused us to be insistent in obtaining the most accurate information which in the final analysis should provide a better result for all Islanders. We make some recommendations at the conclusion of this report which, if implemented, may prevent this situation from arising in the future.

(iii) Polling Divisions From The Most Recent General Election

For the reasons referred to in the Interim Report our recommendations are not based on existing poll boundaries. The issue of confusion over the existing poll boundaries was again raised at the public hearings in September. As indicated in the Interim Report the establishment of poll boundaries is not within the mandate of the Commission. Pursuant to s. 20 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, it is the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer to divide the province into as many polling divisions as necessary.

Given the confusion and apparent frustration which exist over the present boundaries of the polling divisions, we recommend there be broad consultations with the public by the Chief Electoral Officer before the boundaries of the new polling divisions are established. We further recommend that the Legislative Assembly monitor the level of consultation to insure the public has input and is informed.

(iv) Geographical Features

The comments made on this factor in the Interim Report have been applied to our recommendations.

(v) Population Patterns

We refer to the comments made on population patterns made in the Interim Report. We adopt them for the purposes of our recommendations.

In a perfect world we would recommend boundaries for those electoral districts in growth areas so as to include a lesser number of electors thereby allowing for additional growth well within the permitted variance. Similarly in those areas of the province where growth is not anticipated and where there might even be a decline in the number of electors, we could recommend including more people within the boundaries of certain districts. However, this is not a perfect world, a fact which is recognized by the principle that the objective is relative equality in the number of electors and not absolute equality. The establishment of electoral boundaries is much more than a mathematical exercise and a mere carving of the province into geographic segments on the basis of numbers and boundary lines that run in the same direction throughout the entire province. Similarly, the application and balancing of all relevant factors militates against giving dominance to the factor of population patterns. On the basis of the information before us we have attempted to do the best we can in making recommendations which reflect population patterns.

By taking population patterns into account we are not doing the work of future Commissions. We are trying to insure there is relative fairness in the electoral process for each individual elector until the next review. Based on the provisions of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, this might not occur for another 10 to 15 years. To avoid a silent and subtle gerrymander, the Legislature must be careful to adopt boundaries which will be constitutionally valid for that period of time. While this factor cannot dominate the exercise of revising boundaries, we cannot over emphasize its importance.

Based on the information available to us and cited in the Interim Report, population growth will continue to be in the two cities and the towns of Stratford and Cornwall. We believe we have adequately provided for this in the two cities. Cornwall is a concern, particularly when to lessen the number of voters in the surrounding area, we are recommending the addition of the community of Warren Grove together with the community of Meadowbank. The point made by the town in its submission to us in September concerning the much lower variances in parts of the City of Charlottetown is well taken; however, we are estimating more growth in these areas and thus the reason for the lower variance.

As stated in the Interim Report there is no question the town of Stratford is the fastest growing community in the province. In our recommendations we have attempted to accommodate this growth. We acknowledge there is a possibility growth may be even greater in the district comprising only Stratford residents. To accommodate another factor - community of interest - we have decided to recommend the division of the area into the two electoral districts described in the Interim Report.

(vi) Community of Interest

In our Interim Report we identified three communities of interest which should be recognized in the establishment and revision of boundaries. These are: (i) the Acadian and Francophone community; (ii) the area outside the boundaries of the four municipalities of Charlottetown, Summerside, Stratford and Cornwall; and (iii) these four municipalities. Our recommendations are based on the consideration of these three communities of interest for the reasons set forth in the Interim Report.

"Community of interest" is a much broader concept than the "interest of the community." At page 32 of his paper *Community of Interest In Redistricting* - A research paper for the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, December 1990 (see: page 14 of the Interim Report) Alan Stewart refers to the definition of "interest" as used in the phrase "community of interest." If we may summarize, interests in this phrase are those common to an urban area, a rural area, an agricultural area and those common areas where people have similar living standards, have access to the same work opportunities, have similar needs in the social areas of education and health care. It was on the basis of this definition of the concept, we have concluded that people living in the areas outside the four municipalities have the same community of interest.

This is not to diminish the interest a particular community may have in their fire department, their rink, their consolidated elementary school and their historical association with other smaller communities nearby. These are very important and this is why, to the extent possible, we have attempted to retain within each electoral district those communities with close connection to one another. This cannot be carried out to the extent each community wishes because of the application of other factors necessary to retain for each individual citizen relative equality in their voting power. For this reason it is our respectful opinion legislators can no longer establish the boundaries of electoral districts around county lines, consolidated elementary schools, and fire brigades. On the other hand, it is possible to define electoral districts around communities served by the senior high school "family of schools." The majority of the communities in each recommended district are served by the one family of schools.

The connections people have to their community and the allegiance they have to that community runs much deeper than the boundaries of their electoral district. It is based on years of working together in the interest of their local community and not on where a line establishing an electoral district may have been set. Evidence of this is the boundary review in 1994 which for the first time in 100 years revised the boundaries of the electoral districts. Communities that were once in a certain district found themselves in another and working cooperatively with a different people.

Further evidence of the ability of people to adjust to new boundaries and the resulting new relationships is found in the changes that have been made over the years to the boundaries of school administration units. These units have evolved from multiple districts of one room schools to regional school units to larger regional units and now to two regional districts for the entire province together with a district for the Francophone population. The same can be said for health care administrative units. Small communities and the spirit of their people endured; people continued to work together while new and lasting allegiances developed. The same will happen after the boundaries of electoral districts are adjusted this time, and indeed, after every review.

The districts are not so diverse that the elected representative is unable to represent all the interests. Most people in each recommended district have the same interests and with the size of each (except two) at less than 4,000 electors this does not make it difficult for the people to have access to their representative or to have a voice in the policy making of the Legislative Assembly. For purely local interests many have their own form of community or municipal government. For example, excluding the towns of Stratford and Cornwall there are five towns in the province with a total of 35 elected representatives. In the remainder of the province outside the four municipalities there are 66 communities with a total of 411 elected representatives. Therefore, for 55,315 electors there is a total of 446 elected local or municipal representatives to attend to local concerns. In comparison, 70 elected representatives advocate the local interests of the electors in the four municipalities.

There is no evidence to support the theory that political organizations will falter and people will discontinue involvement in the political process after the realignment of district boundaries. The evidence is to the contrary. With the revision in 1994 and the first in 100 years, voter turnout in the province increased from 80% to 85%. Political organizations like other organizational units in the province adjusted to the change and they will again.

It is quite natural for a sitting elected representative and their political organization to seek as little change as possible to his or her own electoral district. They have become familiar with the people and their issues. In this regard however, we must be mindful of the cautionary words of Professor Courtney at p.213 of ***Commissioned Ridings*** when he wrote:

> Sometimes what is claimed as a community of interest is, in fact, nothing more than barely disguised political self-interest on the part of a politician or a highly parochial understanding of the concept on the part of interested members of the public. Elected members are noted for objecting to changes in their existing constituency boundaries. They prefer the known to the unknown and their lives are made simpler when they can preserve, if at all possible, their constituency and campaign organizations and personnel.

The final point we would like to make in connection with community of interest relates to the notion that there are urban and rural communities of interest. We have given this much consideration. We do not consider there to be an urban/rural split in the electorate in this province in the same manner such split may exist in other provinces.

Prince Edward Island is essentially a rural-based society. Many of those who live in the four larger municipalities have their roots and many family connections outside these municipalities. They are keenly aware of the importance of the agriculture, tourism and fishing industries to the total Island economy and the importance of these basic industries to the policy deliberations of the Legislative Assembly. Elected representatives from the four municipalities possess the same awareness. We are unable to agree they, or the people they represent, would support policy detrimental to the rural area of the province because in many respects the rural area sustains the four large municipalities.

Nevertheless, in the area outside the four municipalities there are policy decisions which must be made which directly affect the basic industries being carried on in this area. Similarly there are social policy issues in the areas of health care and education which also affect the people in this area differently than those in the four municipalities. We believe it is important they have a representative dedicated solely to their interests. Finally, because the majority of the electorate lives in this rural area, it is vital that the majority of the representatives come from the area or community of interest. Consequently everyone will be more effectively represented if their electoral districts are not mixed.

As we pointed out in the Interim Report, the area of the province between Charlottetown and Summerside, excluding the town of Cornwall, was a concern because the number of electors in these districts had the highest variance above the electoral quotient. As pointed out previously, with the revised and updated number of electors, this variance increased significantly in three of the five proposed electoral districts in this area, marginally in one and decreased in another. As also pointed out we have adjusted the recommended boundaries in this area from those proposed in the Interim Report as the result of the updated numbers. The variances remain relatively high, except for the district of Borden-Kinkora.

In our opinion the only way to reduce the variance would be to mix some of the electors in this area with electors in both the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside. The electors outside the cities would be in the minority with the mix of these two communities of interest thereby diluting their collective voice. It is our further opinion and as stated above these electors are better off in an electoral district where their community of interest is the same despite the fact the number of electors in some of the districts may be higher than in others.

We understand the position put forward that the elected representative may have a better understanding of issues in both communities of interest if he or she represents a mixed district. While this may be so, we do not agree the individual elector is better off, particularly, if his or her community of interest is in a minority and particularly if an issue arises which may place the two communities of interest at odds, thereby placing the elected representative in a conflict position where he or she may not be in a position to advocate for either.

As with the application of other factors, we have not been able to completely achieve the objective of avoiding the recommendation of districts where two communities of interest are mixed. There are five recommended districts: Stratford-Pownal Bay, Cornwall-Meadowbank, Summerside-Wilmot, Summerside-Central and Summerside-St. Eleanors where the two communities of interest are mixed. In Stratford we recommend this so as to avoid creating two districts, as the town proposed, where the rural community of interest would be in the minority in both. In the other four districts our recommendation is based on trying to accommodate the population movements and in attempting to keep the number of electors relatively equal. In all five districts the communities have strong connections with one another.

We understand the position of the political organizations in the district of Belfast-Pownal Bay. With the changes in 1994, the boundaries of all electoral districts in the province changed except this district where there was very marginal change. The boundaries of Belfast-Pownal Bay are almost identical to the riding of Fourth Queens where the boundaries had been established in 1893. The result is that this area has been together as an electoral district for 111 years. In the report of the "***Election Act and Electoral Boundaries Commission, March 1994***" the district is described as being made up of a number of the previously existing one room school districts. It was also described in this manner in the entitled "A new Electoral Map for Prince Edward Island, May 1994." At the present time the number of electors in the district is 16% below the average. This, coupled with the fact that all districts surrounding Belfast-Pownal Bay are either at least 25% below the average or 30% above the average, makes it impossible to keep the areas together while at the same time respecting the right of other citizens in the province to effective representation. This is not to minimize the importance of communities within the area. They are vibrant and they will continue to thrive.

In more general terms the existing situation all across Prince Edward Island defies minimal change in the electoral boundaries of the 27 districts. We are fortunate that our province is small and we only have three communities of interest. This means that effective change can be introduced without substantive disruption in the lives of the citizens.

As stated in the Interim Report there are smaller municipal units which act as service centers to the surrounding area. In proposing the districts in the Interim Report we attempted to keep these communities connected to the areas they serve. However, based on the input received at the public hearings in September, we were not completely successful in attaining this goal when making our initial proposals.

It is apparent the West Point Knutsford area should not have been separated from the community O'Leary as we proposed in the Interim Report. In our recommendations we have corrected this, and the area is now together in the same electoral district. To make this change we had to realign the boundaries of the other two districts at the western end of the province so as to achieve our goal of having the communities of Tignish, Alberton and O'Leary in separate districts.

The Acadian - Francophone community is a distinct community of interest with the greatest number of electors concentrated in the Evangeline area. In our Interim Report we proposed an electoral district which was made up of both Anglophone and Francophone electors and comprised an area substantially larger than the present district of Evangeline Miscouche.

In September we received submissions at all four public hearings from both Anglophone and Francophone electors that this district should be smaller in a truer recognition and protection of the Francophone - Acadian population. We agree with these submissions.

Accordingly, the Evangeline district proposed in the Interim Report has been revised in our recommendations. The recommended district of Evangeline-Miscouche no longer contains the Grand River area and the Linkletter area. Compared to the present district of Evangeline-Miscouche the recommended district now includes Central Lot 16. We do not recommend separating this area from the Evangeline district as there are close connections between the two areas and there is a geographical separation between the Central Lot 16 area and the Grand River area. The number of electors in the recommended district is 18.78% below the electoral quotient which is acceptable, given the need to protect the assimilation of this community of interest.

There appeared to be an expectation on the part of some people making submissions that the removal of both the Grand River and the Central Lot 16 areas from the proposed Evangeline district would justify four districts to the west of Summerside in place of the three proposed in the Interim Report. We do not see this as a feasible option. The addition of the 747 electors in these two areas to the number of electors in the remaining proposed three districts would bring the total number electors in the area to 11,418. Considering that the average number of electors in each district is 3,676 and if these electors were distributed equally among four districts without regard to other relevant factors, this would leave 2,854 electors in each district. This is 22.61% below the electoral quotient. This is the status quo or very close to it. In this delicate balancing process of reviewing the boundaries of **all** the districts across the province, we can't possibly review one district or an aggregation of four or five districts in isolation to the others. The maintenance of variances at 20% below the electoral quotient in an area comprising four or five districts will make it absolutely impossible to adjust the boundaries of electoral districts and insure fairness where the number of electors in other districts within the province exceeds the quotient by more than 20 to 30%.

(vii) Municipal Boundaries

In making our recommendations we have respected the boundaries of municipalities where this does not conflict with some other relevant factor.

The Addition of Electoral Districts

There were a number of submissions made at the public hearings which were to the effect that the number of electoral districts and thus the number of members of the Legislative Assembly should be increased. Some suggested 29 electoral districts and others suggested 30 electoral districts. The underlying reason for these suggestions was to preserve a certain number of electoral districts in a certain area of the province or to address the needs of the Acadian Francophone community in the Evangeline area although it is interesting to note that the members of this community who made presentations, did not suggest an additional district.

We do not recommend the creation of additional electoral districts for three reasons. First, the maintenance of relative parity in voting power is not that of relative parity in the voting power of separate regions or communities of interest in the province. Secondly, even if it was about such relative parity, the creation of additional districts would not accomplish this objective. Thirdly, the population of the province is not growing at a pace sufficient to warrant additional districts. We will expand on each of these reasons.

a.) Relative parity in voting power of the individual elector

The establishment and maintenance of electoral districts is ultimately about protecting each **individual** citizen's right to vote. It is not about the preservation or creation of electoral power for any particular area of the province or a particular community of interest in the province. The issue is the right of each individual to effective representation which includes access to their MLA and an equal voice in the policy making of the Legislative Assembly. It is the right of each individual citizen regardless of where he or she may live to play a meaningful role in the electoral process by having equal access to their representative and by having an equal voice in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly. The recommended revisions to the boundaries results from the application of relevant factors which the Commission and eventually the Legislature must consider in furtherance of the protection of this right. Therefore, the suggestion of adding more seats to preserve or increase voting power for a certain area is not a solution. It may be a costly solution and it is not necessary to protect the right of each citizen to vote.

For example, if there were thirty electoral districts in the province the electoral quotient would be 3,308 (99,252: 30). The relevant factors would then be applied to determine if justification existed in certain areas to allow a deviation from the average. These factors, like community of interest and population patterns would be applied in the same manner as they were in these recommendations. This would result in relative parity in the voting power of the individual elector in the same way the application of the relevant factors to 27 electoral districts yields this result. The same reasoning would apply to 29 electoral districts. So, regardless of the number of districts, constitutional principles continue to apply so as to protect the right of each individual citizen.

b.) Relative parity in the voting power of certain regions

While we stress the object of a boundaries review is not solely about the protection of the relative parity in the voting power of regions or communities of interest, the increase in the number of electoral districts will not achieve this objective. Using the applicable average and applying the relevant factors in the proper manner will yield the same proportionate distribution of electoral districts, regardless of the number of seats. While the addition of districts may retain the same number seats in a certain area of the province, the area's proportionate share of voting power in relation to the rest of the province will be affected in the same way it is affected by our recommendations on the basis of the 27 districts.

Therefore, while the addition of districts might serve the objective of retaining existing electoral districts and their political organization, it will not enhance the individual citizen's right to vote nor will it necessarily strengthen the voice of one area of the province relative to another area. Furthermore, as with communities of interest like the Acadian-Francophone community it is possible to protect this community of interest from assimilation without creating additional electoral districts.

c.) The small size of electoral districts

Only two of the recommended electoral districts in the province marginally exceed 4,000 electors. With such a small number it is unlikely any elector is unable to receive effective representation. Technology is prevalent throughout the province, services are available in local communities and distances are small. Access to representatives is not a problem nor is the communication of ones wishes in regard to the policy formulation of the assembly. The numbers do not justify the creation of additional districts and additional representation.

The Names

In the Interim Report we proposed the use of single names for the districts in the place of the hyphenated names. We also proposed numbering the districts from west to east. The reaction to this proposal was mixed.

After further considering the issue of names, we recommend continuing with the hyphenated names as they serve to describe the area encompassed by the electoral district. Many of the names now used can be continued despite the fact the area included in the district will be different. Furthermore, many parts of existing names can also be used. Although new territory is being added to all recommended districts, we believe that the retention of the dual names may result in less confusion for the elector.

We also recommend the numbering of the districts continue, sequentially from East to West. This will result in the numbers, for the most part, being associated with much the same general area as at present.

Ancillary Issues and Recommendations

(i) The composition of the Commission

In the 1st Session of the 62nd General Assembly the Leader of the Opposition, Robert Ghiz, introduced Bill 104 "**An Act to Amend the Electoral Boundaries Act (No. 2)**." On April 20, 2004, the Bill was debated by members of the Assembly in Second Reading. On April 23, 2004, the Commission was requested by the Clerk of the Assembly to provide comments on the Bill. On May 10, 2004, the Commission indicated it was prepared to provide comments in its final report to the Speaker.

Bill 104 proposes an amendment to s. 8 of the ***Act*** increasing the membership of the Electoral Boundaries Commission from three to five. The chair would continue to be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court appointed by Executive Council. However, according to the proposed amendment two members of the Commission would be appointed by the Speaker on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition and these two members would be from two of the three counties in the province. The remaining two members would be nominated by the Premier and appointed by the Speaker. In considering the nominations of the Premier, the Speaker is to insure that at least one of these persons is from one of the counties unrepresented by the two members appointed on the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition.

The Commission has had the opportunity to review the relevant part of the Hansard of April 20, 2004. It is clear from this debate that the purpose of the Bill is to increase the membership of the Commission and to guarantee membership from each of the three counties in the province.

When requested to provide our comments on the Bill, we reviewed similar legislation across the country. This is a summary of that review.

1. Alberta Electoral Boundaries Commission Act R.S.A. 2000 Chap. E-3 s-s.2(1)

- the chair appointed by Lieutenant Governor in Council who must be one of the following:
  the Ethics Commissioner
  the Auditor General
  the president of a post-secondary institution in the province
  a judge or a retired judge of any court in the province
  or, a person in the province whose stature or qualifications are similar to those above
- two persons who are not MLAs appointed by the Speaker on the nomination of the leader of the Opposition and,

- two persons who are not MLAs appointed by the Speaker on the nomination of the Premier

2. The Constituency Boundaries Act, 1993 Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1993 Cap. C-27.1, as amended.

- the chair shall be a judge of the Court of Appeal or a judge of the Court of Queens Bench or a resident of the province nominated by the Chief Justice
- two residents of Saskatchewan neither of whom may be a member of the House of Commons, the Senate or the Legislative Assembly, who are appointed by cabinet after consultation with the leaders of the opposition and other recognized members of the Legislative Assembly.

3. The Electoral Divisions Act - Manitoba

The Commission consists of

(a) the Chief Justice of Manitoba; and
(b) the President of The University of Manitoba; and
(c) the Chief Electoral Officer.

4. The Electoral Boundaries Commission Act - British Columbia

- a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal who is nominated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council,
- a person who is not a member of the Legislative Assembly or an employee of the government and who is nominated by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, after consultation with the Premier and the Leader of the Official Opposition, and
- the chief electoral officer appointed under the ***Election Act***.
- the Lieutenant Governor in Council must appoint one member of the commission as chair.

5. Quebec - Elections Act

- Chief Electoral Officer and two others appointed by 2/3 vote of the National Assembly.

6. House of Assembly Act - Nova Scotia

- pursuant to s-s. 5(5)(a) the Commission which is selected by a special standing Committee of the House shall be broadly representative of the province

7. The Electoral Boundaries Act - Newfoundland and Labrador

- the commission shall consist of five members, composed of a chairperson and four other members from among those persons resident in the province whom the speaker considers suitable.

8. New Brunswick

- the Commission is appointed from time to time by the Executive Council as there is no process for regular review of the boundaries.
- when appointed the Commission is to be comprised of two co-chairpersons and four members.

9. Ontario

- according to the Ontario ***Representation Act, 1996*** the electoral districts are deemed to be established in accordance with the federal legislation. There is no provincial commission.

10. Canada

- chair is a judge appointed by the Chief Justice of each province.
- two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

11. Yukon

- chair, appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council
- judge or retired judge of the Senior Court chosen by a senior judge of that court
- one resident of the Territory chosen by the leader of each political party represented in the Legislature at the time of appointment
- the Chief Electoral Officer

12. Northwest Territories

- chair who must be a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
- two commissioners appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.

13. Nunavut

- a chair and two members
- a judge or a retired judge of the Supreme Court of Appeal, appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.
- two commissioners appointed by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly.

14. Prince Edward Island

- a chair who must be a judge or retired judge of the Supreme Court, appointed by Executive Council
- two commissioners appointed by the Speaker, one nominated by the premier and the other nominated by the Leader of the Opposition.

As noted, Ontario does not have a provincial Commission and uses the constituencies established federally. Of the remaining thirteen jurisdictions, including P.E.I., eight have Commissioners comprised of a chair and two commissioners. Two have a chair and five Commissioners. Most chairs are judges or retired judges and all commissioners appear to be appointed without special consideration for geographic areas.

The only legislation which directs that the composition of the committee be representative of the population is that of Nova Scotia. All the other legislation provides for membership selected without regard to geography or any other personal characteristic.

The debate on the second reading of Bill 104 illustrates the frustration which results when attempts are made to design a Commission which mirrors the population or the geography of the province. Inevitably for every segment of the population which one tries to represent on the Commission or for every area of the province which one tries to represent there is another omitted. Furthermore, the selection of a person as the representative of a certain geographic part of the province may reduce that person's independence in that he or she may feel pressure to represent the parochial interests of that area.

The revision of electoral boundaries by commissions independent of the Legislature is now the norm across Canada. Such independent commissions do not have any vested interest in the maintenance or revision of district boundaries.

Professor Courtney in ***Commissioned Ridings*** at pp 105 to 121 has identified three important components of independence.

First, the Commission must be comprised of individuals who have no personal stake in the outcome of the process. There is a presumption that the judge or retired judge, by virtue of his/her office or former office, will be independent. The other members of the Commission must be in a position of being able to take a global view of the need to create equality among the number of electors in all the electoral districts of a particular jurisdiction. They must not be put in the position of focussing only on minor geographic adjustments demanded by their own area.

Secondly, the Commission must be free to act without restraint in the application of the guidelines in the legislation for the review of the boundaries. Membership on the basis of geography would serve to jeopardize this hallmark of the Commission's independence. If a member is selected on the basis of coming from a certain area of the province, that person may feel an obligation to advocate for that area.

Thirdly, ultimate authority for the changes to the boundaries must be with the Commission. Although most Commissions in the country, save for the federal commissions and the Quebec Commission, make a recommendation to the Legislative Assembly of each province, the practice is that the independent Commission's recommendations are invariably adopted. Legislatures accept the recommendations of the commissions thereby giving them *de facto* authority to set the boundaries. As this Commission is the first independent body to review the boundaries of the electoral districts in this province under the provisions of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, it remains to be seen as to whether the Legislative Assembly will respect this hallmark of independence or chose to depart from the practice in other jurisdictions.

We believe it is essential for the integrity of the electoral process that Commissions remain independent. This commences with the selection process of the members. Commissioners selected because they come from a specific geographic area will not always result in the selection of individuals best capable of independently carrying out the mandate of an independent commission. There is a danger that people selected in this manner would tend to feel pressure to represent their particular area and would lose the independence necessary to take a province wide perspective on the issues involved in a review of the boundaries. We prefer the present selection of members where the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition have a duty to select individuals who, regardless of where they live, will best carry out the task of independently reviewing the boundaries of all twenty seven electoral districts. Therefore, we are of the opinion that the selection of the commissioners in the manner presently provided for in s. 8 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be retained.

(ii) Enumeration Data and Register of Electors

Section 17(1) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** provides that the Commission, in determining the area to be included in an electoral district, shall take into consideration the "enumeration data" from the most recent general election. This would show the number of electors in each existing electoral district and the total number of electors in the province. As the districts are established on the basis of the number of electors in each, this is crucial information.

An enumeration is no longer provided for in the ***Election Act*** R.S.P.E.I. 1988 Cap. E-2 and an enumeration was not conducted for the September 29, 2003 general election. As the result of the amendments to the ***Election Act*** in 2002, the Chief Electoral Officer is to "... establish and maintain a Register of Electors." See: s. 24.1(1). The enumeration process was replaced with a confirmation process, presumably premised on the initial Register of Electors, which results in an "official list of electors." See: s.62(4.2) of the ***Election Act***.

When the Commission commenced its work the Chief Electoral Officer provided us with the total number of electors in the province and the number in each electoral district as of September 29, 2003. This was provided from the Register of Electors which was updated by way of the confirmation process. When we learned that those entitled to vote by taking an oath pursuant to s. 65 of the ***Election Act*** were not included, we asked that they be included. Eventually, as we pointed out above they were included and we now have as accurate a record of the number of electors in the most recent general election as can be expected.

In determining the number of electors in each of the recommended districts, we have relied upon the expertise of the office of the Chief Electoral Officer as well as the technology at their disposal. We are assured the data is the best we can obtain.

However, because there is no longer an enumeration we recommend that the wording of s-s. 17(1)(b) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be amended to delete the words "enumeration data from the most recent general election" and replaced with the words "data from the Register of Electors." In addition, we recommend that s. 1 be amended to include a definition of "Register of Electors." It could read "Register of Electors" means the Register of Electors established and maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to s. 24 of the ***Election Act*** R.S.P.E.I. 1988 Cap. E-2.

The proper maintenance of the Register of Electors is very important because of the impact it has on the revision of the boundaries of the electoral districts in the province. As we saw in the course of our review, the fact that those entitled to vote by taking an oath were not added to the Register resulted in the omission of 2,072 electors. In many areas the confirmation process simply missed these people. This is of concern to the Commission with respect to the work of future commissions.

The Chief Electoral Officer must be more proactive in the maintenance of the Register of Electors and he must be given the legislative direction and mandate to be so. For example, the provisions of the ***Elections Act of New Brunswick*** obligates the Chief Electoral Officer to update the Register of Electors each year and provide it to the elected representative in each district and upon request to each political party. To keep the register current, the Chief Electoral Officer is given access to certain other databases in the province to obtain the necessary information.

We recommend that the Legislative Assembly undertake a careful and thorough review of this issue. While the office of the Chief Electoral Officer can be a valuable resource, we suggest the review be conducted independently by persons designated by the Legislature.

(iii) Frequency of Boundary Reviews

Some of the submissions made to us in September, expressed concern about the frequency of reviews. These people were of the opinion that a review between every three provincial general elections was too frequent given the disruption caused to the political organizations which are an important part of the electoral process.

On the other hand, there was a submission to us that the reviews were not frequent enough, given that if a government ran out its full mandate of four to five years there could be at least 15 years between reviews. If over this period of time inequities developed in the number of electors in many districts, a silent gerrymander could be at work until the next review. It was submitted that reviews should be held every ten years as is the requirement in some other provinces.

Both positions have merit. However, if meaningful change is accepted with the adoption of our recommendations and if future Commissions are given the necessary independence by the Legislative Assembly to make change again, we do not see it necessary to have reviews more frequently than after every third provincial general election.

In ***MacKinnon*** this is what Justice DesRoches had to say at para. 121 about the importance of regular reviews:

> As to the frequency of redistribution, I agree with Dr. Milne's view that it is prudent to redistribute on a regular basis. I accept that Prince Edward Island is not a quickly growing community and whether redistribution is required at any given time will depend on many factors including population growth and movement within the Province. However, in order to avoid in the future the situation which exists at present, I consider it expedient that the Government give consideration to putting into place specific legislation concerning electoral boundaries which would include, at the very least, a requirement to review on a regular basis the electoral districts in order to ensure that any percentage variation is appropriate and justified. If inappropriate and unjustified variations are present, the necessary redistribution should take place.

There is considerable practical merit in linking the frequency of reviews to the number of elections. Lead time is required to complete the review and have the changes, including the establishment of new poll boundaries, in place between elections. Linking the time of reviews to elections rather a number of years assists in this regard. The problem may be the frequency of elections and not the frequency of reviews. The last three general elections were held within a seven-year period - 1996 to 2003.

We accept disruption does result, not only for the political organizations but the electors as well, if reviews are held too frequently. We are not in a position to comment on fixed election dates; however, we do recommend the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be amended to provide that while reviews continue to be conducted after every third provincial general election there be a minimum of ten years between each review.

Acknowledgments

We are honoured to have had the opportunity to be the first independent commission to review the area boundaries and names of the province's electoral districts under the provisions of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***. The task was complex, yet interesting. It would have been impossible to complete without the assistance of many other individuals.

We were fortunate to have the assistance of the Office of the Chief Electoral Officer. Most importantly this Office provided us with the number of electors upon which the area and boundaries of each recommended districts is based. They also attended to all the administrative functions, including the organization of the public hearings, coordination of the website establishment, taking various inquiries, and essentially attending to all the details. We extend sincere thanks to the Chief Electoral Officer Merrill Wigginton and Norma Palmer, Elections Officer. Their experience and professionalism was a great resource.

We owe a particular debt of gratitude to the Deputy Chief Electoral Officer, Lowell Croken, who counted and recounted the electors to determine area and boundaries of the districts we proposed in the Interim Report as well as in those we recommend in this report. He also prepared the drafts of all the legal descriptions, worked closely with the mappers, maintained information on the Commission's website, prepared material for the public hearings, prepared material for our meetings and attended to many other administrative details. We continually relied upon his considerable experience and good nature. He brought tremendous dedication to the completion of our work.

We would like to acknowledge the work of Peter Rukavina at Reinvented Inc. for developing and maintaining the Commission's website. From the outset it was our objective to place as much information, both current and historical, before the public so they would be informed as to what was involved in reviewing the boundaries and the area of the electoral districts. The website was crucial to attaining this objective. By posting all oral and written submissions on the website we were giving everyone with internet access the opportunity to hear and read everything that was submitted to us for our consideration. This would not have been possible without Peter's technical expertise and hard work.

The public hearings were a vital and necessary part of the work of the Commission. All proceedings were recorded by personnel in Multimedia Services of the Department of Provincial Treasury. They provided excellent support for our public hearings as well as flawless recordings of the proceedings. We thank them for their assistance and cooperation.

At the public hearings held in the Evangeline area we provided simultaneous translation through the services of Smith Sound and Mr. Tilmon Gallant. To them we also extend our thanks. The Interim Report and this report will be published in both official languages. We would like to thank those in the Department of Acadian and Francophone Affairs who provided the translation services.

As we pointed out in this report the information on population patterns was essential to completion of our work. In this respect we extend our thanks to John Palmer, Director of Economics, Statistics and Federal Fiscal Relations in the Department of the Provincial Treasury as well as to Hank Spierenberg, Economist, in the same Department, for the information they provided to us. They took the time to meet with us and answer our questions.

We also acknowledge the assistance of and extend our thanks to Sheila Gallant, Justice McQuaid's Administrative Assistant.

The preparation of the detailed maps of each district would not have been possible without the technology of GIS mapping. In this respect we had the invaluable assistance of Robin McGuigan, Senior GIS/Property Technician, Provincial Treasury, Taxation and Property Records Division; Carol Murphy, GIS Technician, Development and Technology, Policy and Planning Division; and Dan MacDonald, CAD Technician, Transportation and Public Works, Engineering Services Division.

Finally, we thank all those who took the time to meet with us and attend the public hearings to make presentations. The quality of the submissions was superb and while we were unable to agree with everyone's position, all submissions were essential to the completion of our work.

Conclusion and Summary

In summary we make the following recommendations:

1. That subsection 2(1) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be amended to read as follows:

    > The province, for the purpose of the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, is divided into twenty-seven districts, as set out in section 3.

2. That section 3 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be amended to read as follows:

    > The province is divided into twenty-seven districts to be styled as Souris-Elmira, Morell-Mount Stewart, Georgetown-Baldwins Road, Montague-Gaspereaux, Belfast-Murray River, Stratford-Pownal Bay, Stratford-Glen Stewart, Charlottetown-East Royalty, Charlottetown-Sherwood, Charlottetown-Parkdale, Charlottetown-Kings Square, Charlottetown-Spring Park, Charlottetown-Queens Arms, Charlottetown-West Royalty, Stanhope-Milton, Cornwall-Meadowbank, Crapaud-North Wiltshire, Cavendish-Hazel Grove, Borden-Kinkora, Kensington-Malpeque, Summerside-Wilmot, Summerside-Central, Summerside-St. Eleanors, Evangeline-Miscouche, Alberton-Grand River, O'Leary-West Point, Tignish-St. Louis.

3. That sections 4 & 5 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be repealed.

4. That the present Schedule to the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be deleted and replaced with a Schedule prepared in accordance with the Schedule I to this report.

5. That section 17(1)(b) be amended by the deletion of the present words and replaced with the words "data from the Register of Electors".

6. That section 1 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be amended by the addition subsection (d) which is to read as follows:

    > "Register of Electors" means the register of electors established and maintained by the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to section 24 of the ***Election Act*** R.S.P.E.I. 1988 Cap. E-2.

7. That section 8 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** be amended to reflect that a review of the area boundaries and names of the electoral districts be held not more frequently than every ten years.

8. That amendments to section 8 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** respecting the composition of an Electoral Boundaries Commission are not required.

9. That there be wide consultation with the public in the establishment of the poll boundaries by the Chief Electoral Officer and that this be monitored by the Legislative Assembly.

10. That the Legislative Assembly undertake a thorough review of ways to give the Chief Electoral Officer a much broader mandate to maintain the Registrar of Electors.

11. That any consequential amendments to the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** identified by Legislative Counsel be made.

Respectfully submitted this 5th day of October 2004

Justice John A. McQuaid, Chair

Roberta Hubley, Commissioner

John K. Mitchell, Q.C. , Commissioner

Schedule I

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
OCTOBER 5, 2004

Descriptions and Maps for the Recommended 27 Electoral Districts

Please note the following:

The following pages provide descriptions and a locator map for each of the twenty-seven (27) recommended electoral districts.

On each individual map ✚ denotes the point of commencement for the recommended electoral district boundary description.

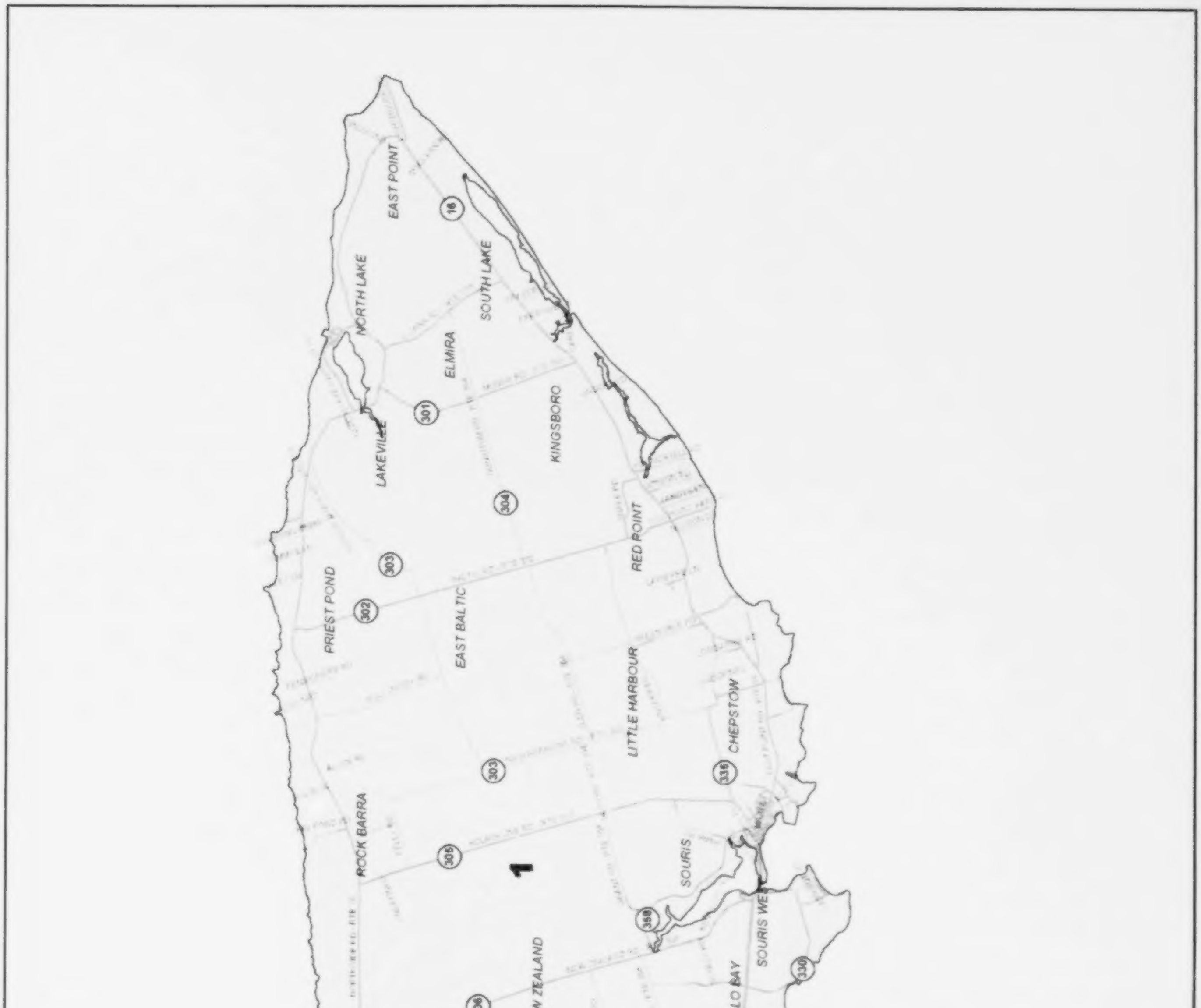
The maps are designed as a general index of the recommended electoral districts and are not intended to be used for measurements or for legal purposes. Should there be any discrepancy between the description and the map, the map shall prevail. A provincial index map illustrating the 27 recommended electoral districts is attached to this report as Schedule II.

Whenever a body of water such as river or stream forms part of a recommended electoral boundary, the actual boundary recommended will follow the middle of such body of water. Similarly, wherever a street or road forms part of a recommended electoral boundary, the actual boundary recommended will follow the center line of the street or road.

Recommended Electoral District No. 1 Souris - Elmira

The recommended electoral district of Souris - Elmira is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Cow River Road (Monticello) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwestwardly along the Northumberland Strait, the Colville Bay, the Rollo Bay, the Eglington Cove to the Howe Bay; thence westwardly along the Howe Bay to the Little River and continuing westwardly along the Little River to Rte 310; thence southwestwardly along Rte 310 to the Grove Pine Road; thence northwestwardly along the Grove Pine Road to the Little River Road - Rte 314; thence westwardly along the Little River Road to the Albion Road - Rte 327; thence northwardly along the Albion Road to the School Road; thence northeastwardly along the School Road to Rte 2; thence crossing Rte 2 and continuing northeastwardly along the Curtis Road to the Selkirk Road - Rte 309; thence northwardly along the Selkirk Road to the Northside Road - Rte 16; thence eastwardly along the Northside Road to the Cow River Road; thence northwardly along the Cow River Road to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or to the point of commencement.

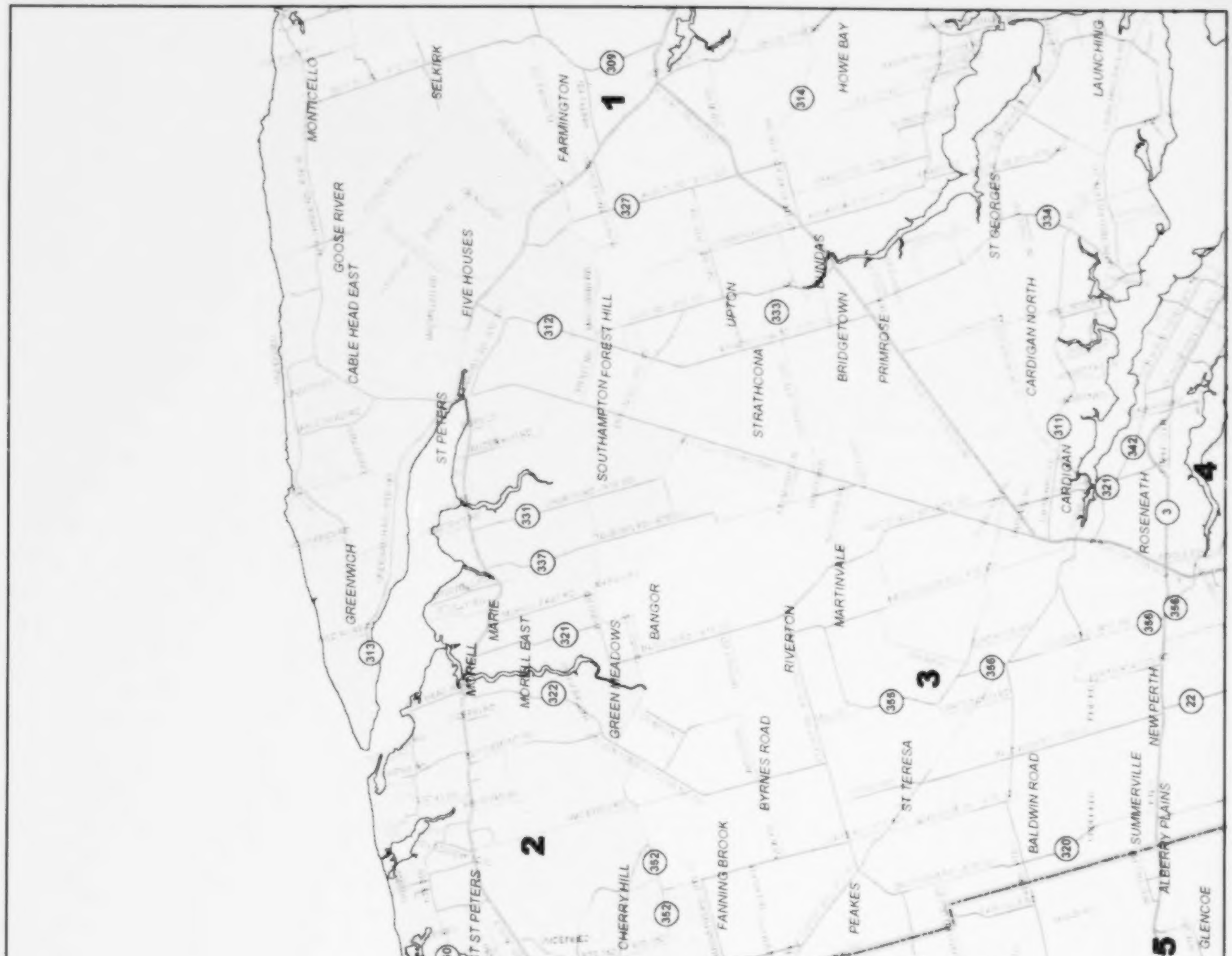

EAST POINT
16
NORTH LAKE
SOUTH LAKE
ELMIRA
301
KINGSBORO
LAKEVILLE
304
RED POINT
303
PRIEST POND
302
EAST BALTIC
LITTLE HARBOUR
CHEPSTOW
336
303
ROCK BARRA
305
1
SOURIS
358
SOURIS WEST
330
NEW ZEALAND
306
ROLLO BAY
ROLLO BAY WEST
BEAR RIVER NORTH
ST MARGARETS
307
310
332
357
308
ST CHARLES
DINGWELLS MILLS
HOWE BAY
309
SELKIRK
MONTICELLO
FARMINGTON
2
314
3
ST GEORGES
344
2
327
341
GOOSE RIVER
FIVE HOUSES
DUNDAS
311

DISTRICT 1 SOURIS - ELMIRA

Recommended Electoral District No. 2 Morell - Mount Stewart

The recommended electoral district of Morell - Mount Stewart is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cow River Road (Monticello); thence southwardly along Cow River Road to the Northside Road - Rte 16; thence westwardly along the Northside Road to the Selkirk Road - Rte 309; thence southwardly along the Selkirk Road to the Curtis Road; thence southwestwardly along the Curtis Road to Rte 2; thence crossing Rte 2 and continuing southwestwardly along the School Road to Albion Road - Rte 327; thence northwardly along the Albion Road to the MacSwain Road; thence southwestwardly along the MacSwain Road to the Strathcona Road - Rte 312; thence southwardly along the Strathcona Road to the Pratt Road; thence northwestwardly along the Pratt Road to the Cardigan Road - Rte 313; thence southwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Church Road - Rte 331; thence northwestwardly along the Church Road and the Bennett Road to the Milburn Road - Rte 337; thence northwardly along the Milburn Road to the Sandy Cape Road; thence westwardly along the Sandy Cape Road and the Dunn Road to the MacDougall Road; thence northwardly along the MacDougall Road to the Bangor Road - Rte 321; thence westwardly and southwardly along the Bangor Road to the Indian Bridge Road; thence westwardly along the Indian Bridge Road to the Green Meadows Road - Rte 322; thence southwestwardly along the Green Meadows Road to Rte 352; thence westwardly along Rte 352 to the St. Patricks Road - Rte 323; thence southwardly along the St. Patricks Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence westwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the Old Cardigan Road; thence southwardly along the Old Cardigan Road to the Mount Stewart Road - Rte 22; thence westwardly along the Mount Stewart Road to Joey's Road; thence southwestwardly along Joey's Road to the Dromore Road - Rte 214; thence southwardly along the Dromore Road to the McGuirk Road; thence westwardly along the McGuirk Road to the Cape Breton Road - Rte 257; thence southwardly along the Cape Breton Road to the Mooney Road - Rte 257; thence westwardly along the Mooney Road and the White's Road - Rte 257 to the Tarantum Road - Rte 215; thence northwardly along the Tarantum Road to the Tally Road; thence northeastwardly along the Tally Road and the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 to the Hickey's Wharf Road; thence northwardly along the Hickey's Wharf Road to the Hillsborough River; thence southwestwardly crossing the river and continuing southwestwardly to the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35; thence northwardly along the line to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or to the point of commencement including Rams Island in the Hillsborough River.


MONTICELLO
SELKIRK
FARMINGTON
1
HOWE BAY
LAUNCHING
GOOSE RIVER
CABLE HEAD EAST
FIVE HOUSES
FOREST HILL
UPTON
DUNDAS
BRIDGETOWN
PRIMROSE
ST GEORGES
CARDIGAN NORTH
STRATHCONA
SOUTHAMPTON
ST PETERS
CARDIGAN
ROSENEATH
4
GREENWICH
MARIE
MORELL
MORELL EAST
GREEN MEADOWS
BANGOR
RIVERTON
MARTINVALE
3
BYRNES ROAD
ST TERESA
BALDWIN ROAD
SUMMERVILLE
NEW PERTH
2
WEST ST PETERS
CHERRY HILL
FANNING BROOK
PEAKES
ALBERRY PLAINS
GLENCOE
5
HERMITAGE
VERNON RIVER
LAKE VERDE
MOUNT STEWART
PISQUID WEST
FORT AUGUSTUS
SCOTCHFORT
BLOOMING POINT
AFTON ROAD
AUBURN
TARANTUM
DONAGH
TENMILE HOUSE
FRENCHFORT
WEBSTERS CORNER
GLENFINNAN
6
HAZELBROOK
WATERSIDE
POWNAL
DONALDSTON
MILLCOVE
SUFFOLK
DUNSTAFFNAGE
BUNBURY
15
7
309
314
327
334
312
333
311
342
321
3
331
337
313
321
322
356
355
22
352
320
350
351
214
216
5
285
271
213
2
218
219
272
1
1A
219
6
287
220
222
0
1.25
2.5
5
7.5
10

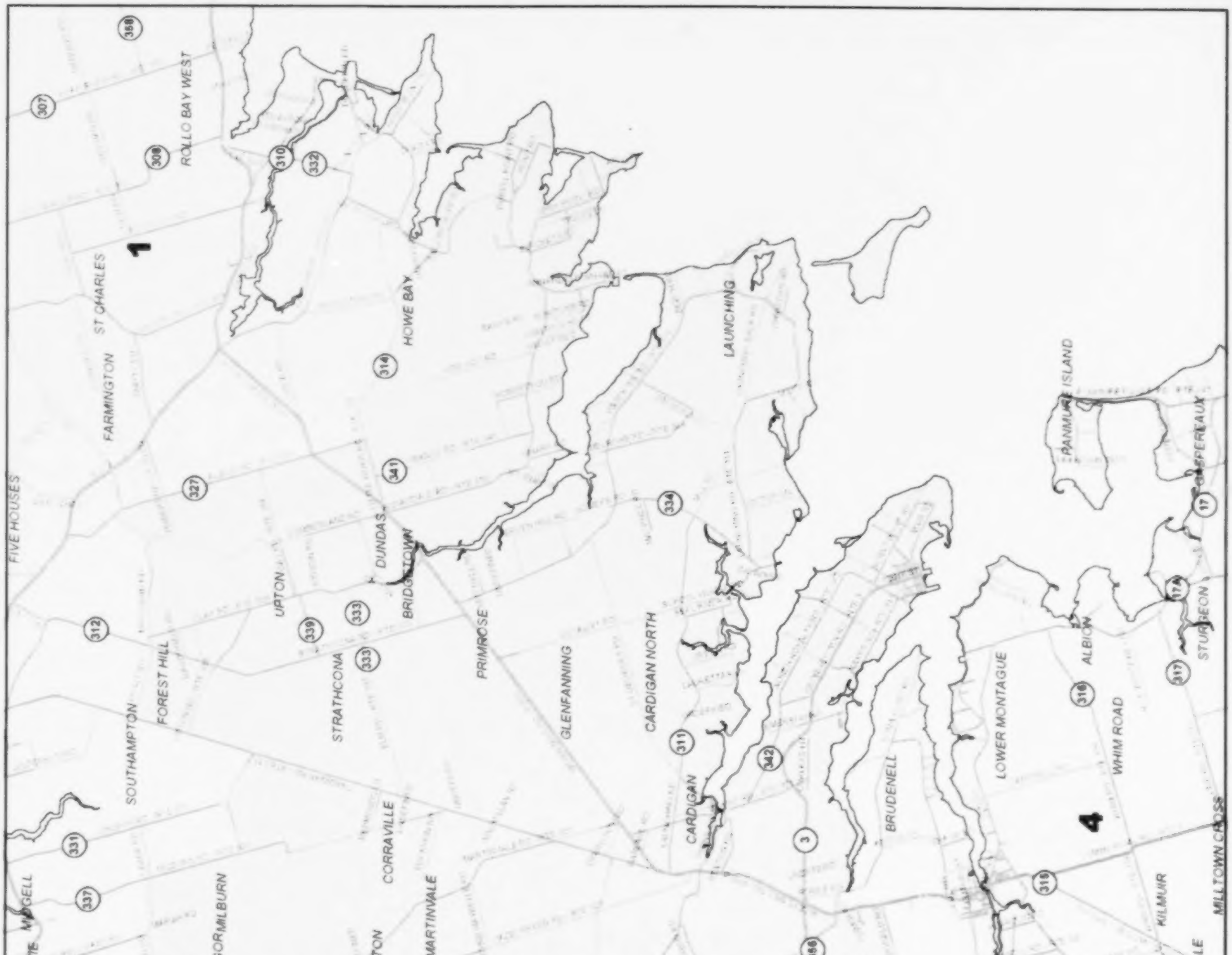
DISTRICT 2 MORELL - MOUNT STEWART

Recommended Provincial Electoral Districts
Final Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission
October 5, 2004

Recommended Electoral District No. 3 Georgetown - Baldwins Road

The recommended electoral district of Georgetown - Baldwins Road is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Old Cardigan Road and the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence eastwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the St. Patrick's Road - Rte 323; thence northwardly along the St. Patrick's Road to Rte 352; thence eastwardly along Rte 352 to the Green Meadows Road - Rte 322; thence northeastwardly along the Green Meadows Road to the Indian Bridge Road; thence eastwardly along the Indian Bridge Road to the Bangor Road - Rte 321; thence continuing northwardly and eastwardly to the MacDougall Road; thence southwardly along the MacDougall Road to the Dunn Road; thence eastwardly along the Dunn Road to the Morell East Road and continuing eastwardly along Sandy Cape Road to the Milburn Road - Rte 337; thence southwardly along the Millburn Road to the Bennett Road; thence eastwardly along the Bennett Road and the Church Road - Rte 331 to the Cardigan Road - Rte 313; thence northeastwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Pratt Road; thence eastwardly along the Pratt Road to the Strathcona Road - Rte 312; thence northwardly along the Strathcona Road to the MacSwain Road; thence eastwardly along the MacSwain Road to the Albion Road - Rte 327; thence southwardly along the Albion Road to the Little River Road - Rte 314; thence eastwardly along the Little River Road to the Grove Pine Road; thence southeastwardly along the Grove Pine Road to Rte 310; thence northwardly along Rte 310 to the Little River; thence eastwardly along the Little River to the Howe Bay; thence southwardly along Howe Bay, Boughton Bay, Cardigan Bay to the Brudenell River; thence westwardly along the Brudenell River to the Dewars Pond and continuing westwardly along Dewars Pond to the A A MacDonald Highway - Rte 4; thence southwardly along the highway to the MacDonald Road; thence westwardly along MacDonald Road to the Union Road - Rte 22; thence southwardly along the Union Road to the Greenfield Road - Rte 320; thence crossing the Greenfield Road and continuing westwardly along the Queens Road - Rte 210 to County Line Road - Rte 325; thence northwardly along the County Line Road to Rte 3; thence westwardly along Rte 3 to the Monaghan Road - Rte 213; thence northwardly along the Monaghan Road to the Mooney Road - Rte 257; thence eastwardly along Mooney Road to the Cape Breton Road - Rte 257; thence northwardly along the Cape Breton Road to the McGuirk Road; thence eastwardly along the McGuirk Road to the Dromore Road - Rte 214; thence northwardly along the Dromore Road to Joey's Road; thence eastwardly along Joey's Road to the Mount Stewart Road - Rte 22; thence eastwardly along the Mount Stewart Road to Old Cardigan Road - Rte 216; thence northwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 or to the point of commencement including Boughton Island.


FIVE HOUSES
FARMINGTON
ST CHARLES
ROLLO BAY WEST
1
307
308
358
310
332
HOWE BAY
314
LAUNCHING
341
DUNDAS
BRIDGETOWN
327
334
UPTON
339
333
333
STRATHCONA
PRIMROSE
GLENFANNING
CARDIGAN NORTH
312
FOREST HILL
SOUTHAMPTON
311
CARDIGAN
342
3
BRUDENELL
LOWER MONTAGUE
316
ALBION
WHIM ROAD
317
STURGEON
17A
17
PANMURE ISLAND
GASPEREAUX
4
MILLTOWN CROSS
KILMUIR
HEATHERDALE
VALLEYFIELD
326
363
HEAD OF MONTAGUE
384
325
210
22
UNION ROAD
320
GREENFIELD
NEW PERTH
356
HEAD OF CARDIGAN
BALDWIN ROAD
SUMMERVILLE
ST TERESA
355
3
MARTINVALE
CORRAVILLE
RIVERTON
BYRNES ROAD
BANGOR
MILBURN
331
337
MARIE
MORELL
MORELL EAST
321
322
BRISTOL
2
HEAD OF HILLSBOROUGH
352
352
FANNING BROOK
PEAKES
CHERRY HILL
SCOTCHFORT
MOUNT STEWART
PISQUID WEST
213
287
285
214
216
AVONDALE
LAKE VERDE
213
272
6
HERMITAGE
ALBERRY PLAINS
GLENCOE
VERNON RIVER
UIGG
LYNDALE
KINROSS
5
211
GRANDVIEW
23
1
ORWELL
ORWELL COVE
268
LOWER NEWTOWN
KM

DISTRICT 3 GEORGETOWN - BALDWINS ROAD

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4
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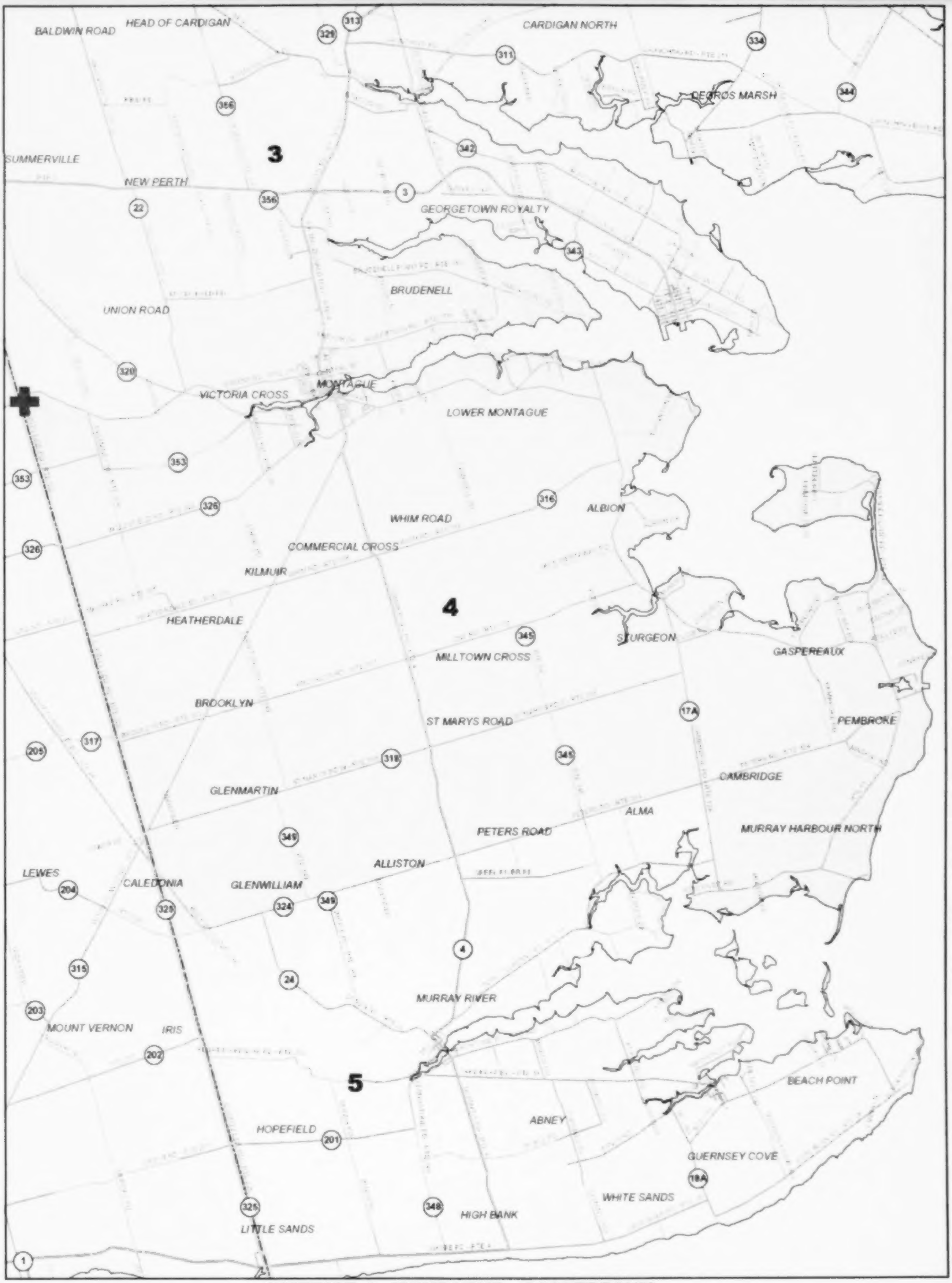
8

Recommended Electoral District No. 4 Montague - Gaspereaux

The recommended electoral district of Montague - Gaspereaux is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 325 and the Queens Road - Rte 210; thence eastwardly along the Queens Road to the Union Road - Rte 22; thence northwardly along the Union Road to the MacDonald Road; thence eastwardly along MacDonald Road to the A A MacDonald Highway - Rte 4; thence northwardly along the A A MacDonald Highway to the Dewars Pond; thence eastwardly along Dewars Pond and the Brudenell River to the Georgetown Harbour; thence continuing eastwardly along Georgetown Harbour to the Cardigan Bay and then continuing eastwardly to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwardly and westwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Murray Harbour; thence westwardly along Murray Harbour to the Big Basin; thence northwardly along the Mink River (Big Basin) to Mink River Road; thence eastwardly along Mink River Road to Cambridge Road - Rte 17A; thence northwardly along the Cambridge Road to the Peters Road - Rte 324; thence westwardly along Peters Road to the County Line Road - Rte 325; thence northwardly along the County Line Road to the Queens Road - Rte 210 or to the point of commencement including Panmure Island.

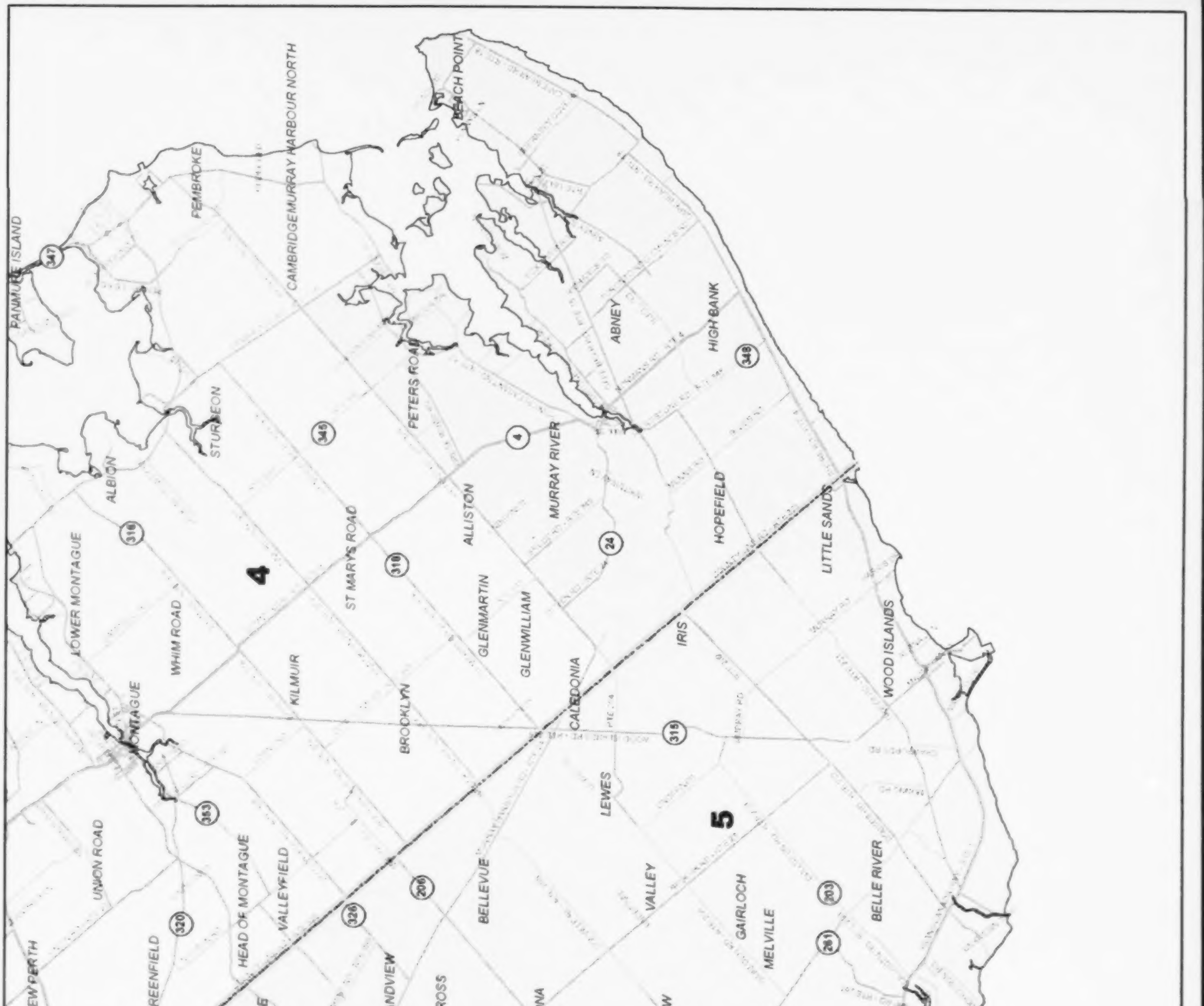

BALDWIN ROAD
HEAD OF CARDIGAN
313
329
CARDIGAN NORTH
311
334
356
DEGROS MARSH
344
3
SUMMERVILLE
342
NEW PERTH
356
3
22
GEORGETOWN ROYALTY
343
BRUDENELL
UNION ROAD
320
MONTAGUE
VICTORIA CROSS
LOWER MONTAGUE
353
353
326
316
ALBION
WHIM ROAD
326
COMMERCIAL CROSS
KILMUIR
4
HEATHERDALE
345
STURGEON
MILLTOWN CROSS
GASPEREAUX
BROOKLYN
17A
ST MARYS ROAD
PEMBROKE
205
317
318
345
CAMBRIDGE
GLENMARTIN
ALMA
PETERS ROAD
MURRAY HARBOUR NORTH
349
ALLISTON
LEWES
204
CALEDONIA
GLENWILLIAM
325
324
349
4
315
24
MURRAY RIVER
203
MOUNT VERNON
IRIS
202
5
BEACH POINT
ABNEY
HOPEFIELD
201
GUERNSEY COVE
18A
WHITE SANDS
325
348
HIGH BANK
LITTLE SANDS
1
0
0.5
1
2
3
4
5
KM

DISTRICT 4 MONTAGUE - GASPEREAUX

Recommended Electoral District No. 5 Belfast - Murray River

The recommended electoral district of Belfast - Murray River is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Rte 3 and Ross Creek; thence eastwardly along Rte 3 to the County Line Road - Rte 325; thence southwardly along County Line Road to the Peters Road - Rte 324; thence eastwardly along the Peters Road to Cambridge Road - Rte 17A; thence southwardly along the Cambridge Road to the Mink River Road; thence westwardly along Mink River Road to Mink River (Big Basin); thence southeastwardly along the Big Basin and the Murray Harbour to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwardly, westwardly and northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Orwell Bay and Orwell Cove; thence northeastwardly along Orwell Cove to Ross Creek; thence continuing northwardly along Ross Creek to Rte 3 or to the point of commencement including Reynolds Island, Herring Island, Thomas Island, Cherry Island and Gordons Island (Murray Islands).

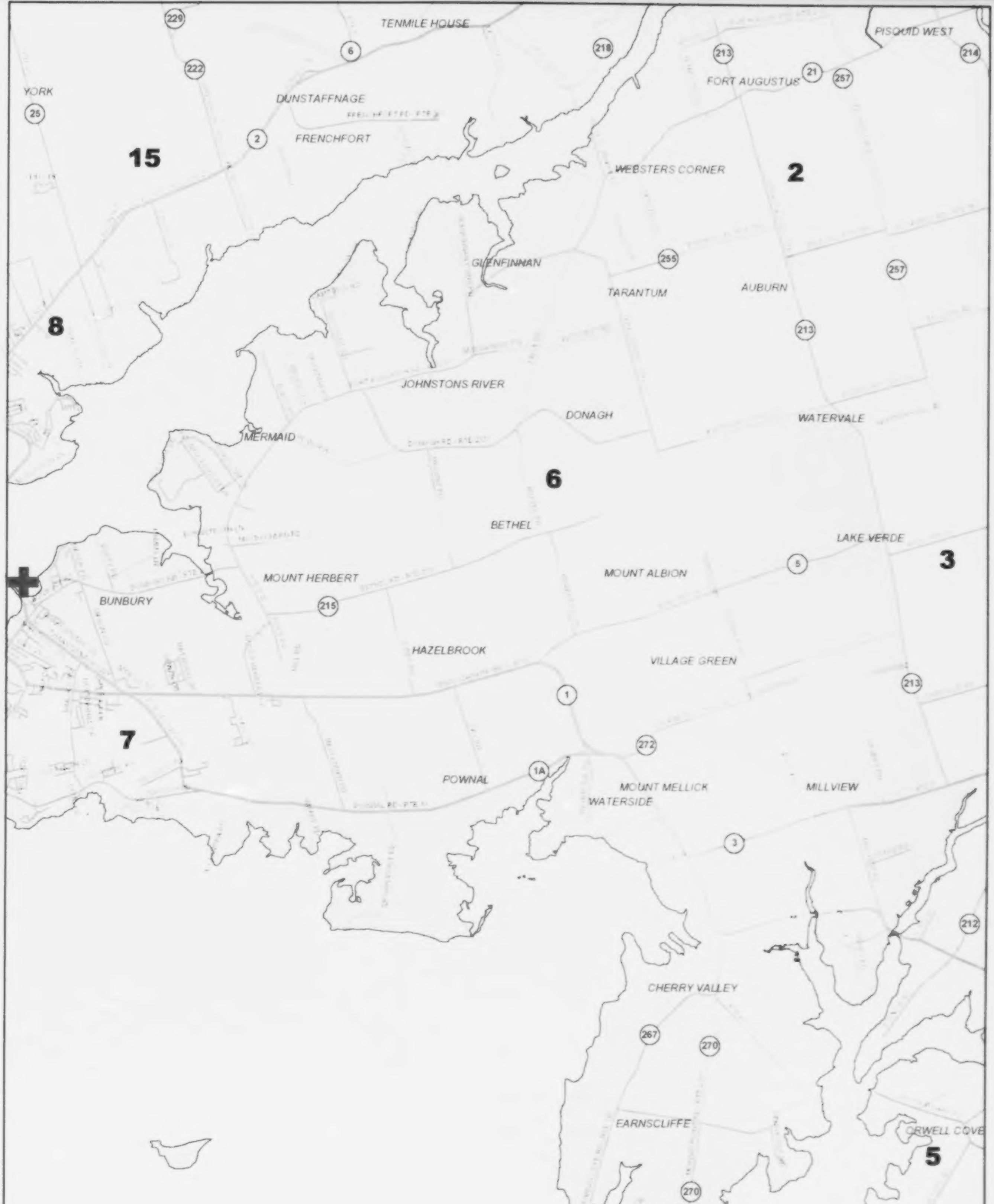

PANMURE ISLAND
347
PEMBROKE
CAMBRIDGE
MURRAY HARBOUR NORTH
BEACH POINT
STURGEON
ALBION
LOWER MONTAGUE
316
4
WHIM ROAD
MONTAGUE
ST MARYS ROAD
345
PETERS ROAD
4
ALLISTON
MURRAY RIVER
ABNEY
HIGH BANK
348
HOPEFIELD
LITTLE SANDS
24
GLENMARTIN
GLENWILLIAM
KILMUIR
BROOKLYN
319
CALEDONIA
IRIS
WOOD ISLANDS
315
LEWES
5
353
UNION ROAD
HEAD OF MONTAGUE
VALLEYFIELD
320
NEW PERTH
GREENFIELD
326
206
BELLEVUE
VALLEY
GAIRLOCH
MELVILLE
203
BELLE RIVER
281
SUMMERVILLE
LYNDALE
GRANDVIEW
NEWTOWN CROSS
IONA
OCEAN VIEW
BELFAST
211
23
206
KINROSS
UIGG
LOWER NEWTOWN
ALBERRY PLAINS
GLENCOE
3
HERMITAGE
ELDON
ORWELL COVE
209
MOUNT BUCHANAN
POINT PRIM
AVONDALE
5
MILLVIEW
6
268
LAKE VERDE
CHERRY VALLEY
267
MOUNT MELLICK
272
2
0 1 2 4 6 8 KM

DISTRICT 5 BELFAST - MURRAY RIVER

Recommended Electoral District No. 6 Stratford - Pownal Bay

The recommended electoral district of Stratford - Pownal Bay is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Hillsborough River and the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1 (Hillsborough Bridge); thence northeastwardly along the Hillsborough River to the Hickey's Wharf Road; thence southwardly along Hickey's Wharf Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence southwestwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the Tally Road and continuing southwestwardly along the Tally Road to the Tarantum Road - Rte 215; thence southwardly along the Tarantum Road to the White's Road - Rte 257; thence eastwardly along White's Road to the Monaghan Road - Rte 213; thence southwardly along the Monaghan Road to Rte 3; thence eastwardly along Rte 3 to Ross Creek; thence southwestwardly along Ross Creek to the Vernon River; thence continuing southwestwardly along the Vernon River to the Orwell Bay; thence westwardly along Orwell Bay and the Hillsborough Bay to the east boundary of the town of Stratford; thence along the town's east boundary to Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Hillsborough River (Hillsborough Bridge) or to the point of commencement including Governors Island, Cameron Island, Buchanan Island and Christie Island.


TENMILE HOUSE
PISQUID WEST
YORK
DUNSTAFFNAGE
FRENCHFORT
FORT AUGUSTUS
15
WEBSTERS CORNER
2
GLENFINNAN
TARANTUM
AUBURN
8
JOHNSTONS RIVER
DONAGH
WATERVALE
MERMAID
6
BETHEL
LAKE VERDE
3
MOUNT HERBERT
MOUNT ALBION
BUNBURY
HAZELBROOK
VILLAGE GREEN
7
POWNAL
MOUNT MELLICK
WATERSIDE
MILLVIEW
CHERRY VALLEY
EARNSCLIFFE
ORWELL COVE
5
LOWER NEWTOWN
229
222
6
218
213
21
257
214
25
2
255
257
213
215
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1
213
272
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212
267
270
270
1
211

DISTRICT 6 STRATFORD - POWNAL BAY

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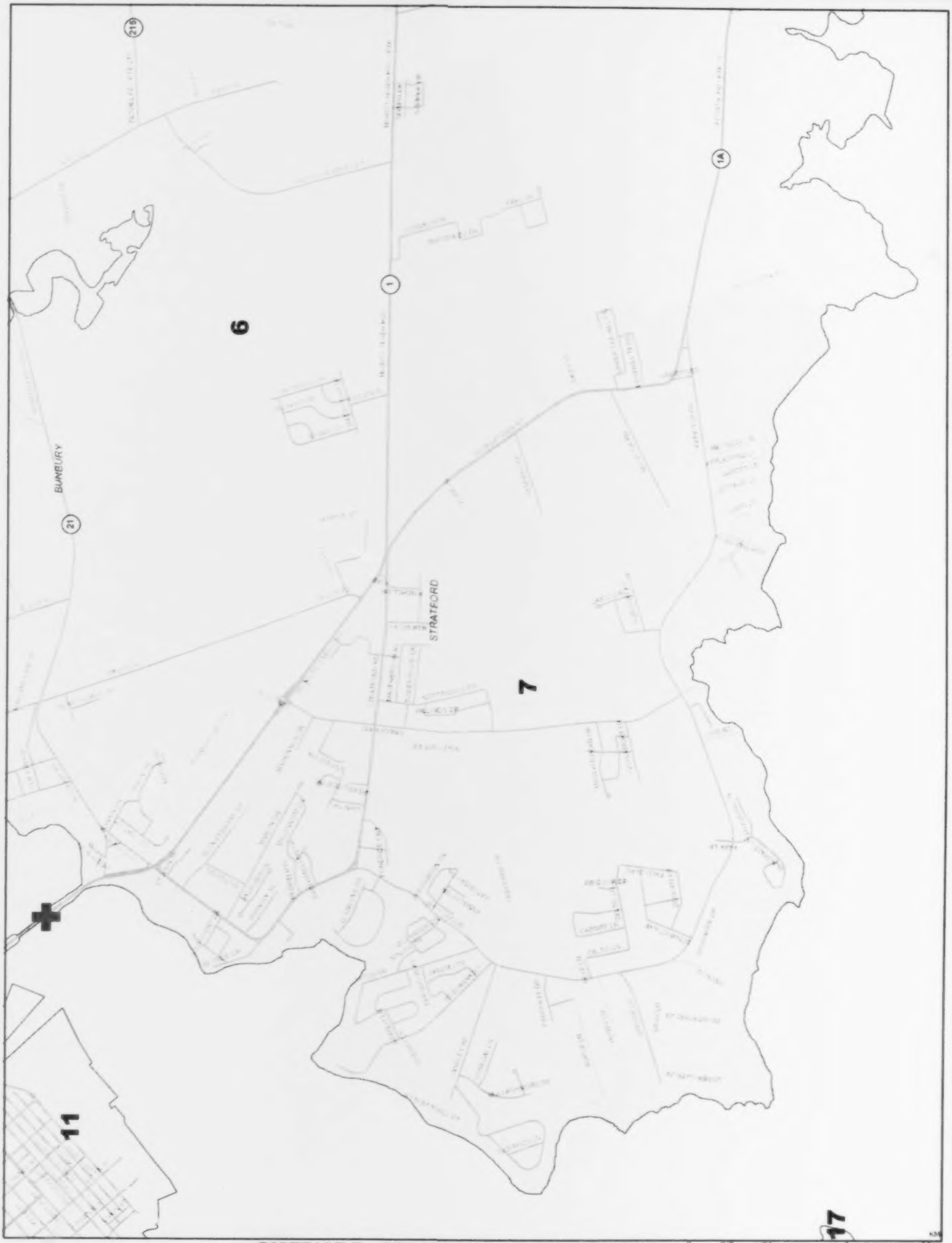
Recommended Electoral District No. 7 Stratford - Glen Stewart

The recommended electoral district of Stratford - Glen Stewart is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Hillsborough River and the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1(Hillsborough Bridge); thence southwardly and eastwardly along Route 1 to the eastern boundary of the town of Stratford; thence along the town's eastern boundary to Alexander Bay; thence westwardly and northwardly along Alexander Bay and the Hillsborough River to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1 or to the point of commencement.

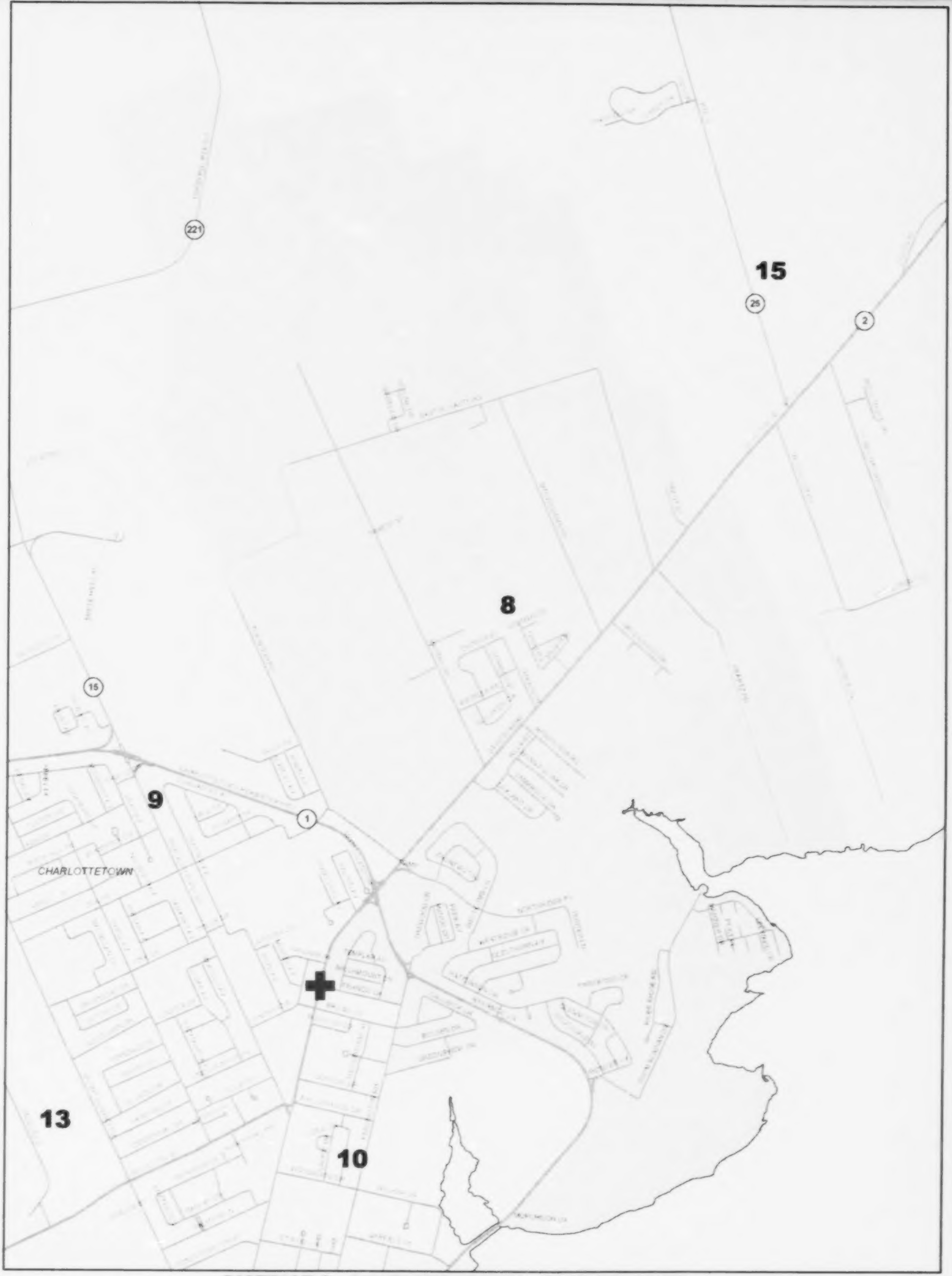

219
1
1A
6
BUNBURY
21
STRATFORD
7
11
17

DISTRICT 7 STRATFORD - GLEN STEWART

Recommended Electoral District No. 8 Charlottetown - East Royalty

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - East Royalty is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of St. Peters Road and Francis Lane; thence northwardly along St. Peters Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to Norwood Road; thence northwardly along Norwood Road and its northward extension to the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the city of Charlottetown's north boundary to St. Peters Road - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along St. Peters Road to the east boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence southwardly along the city of Charlottetown's east boundary to the Hillsborough River; thence southwestwardly along the Hillsborough River to where the Belvedere Golf Course stream crosses Riverside Drive; thence along the stream and Riverside Drive to the extension of Greensview Drive; thence westwardly along the extension and along Greensview Drive to Kensington Road; thence northwardly along Kensington Road to Francis Lane; thence westwardly along Francis Lane to St. Peters Road or to the point of commencement.


15
221
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CHARLOTTETOWN
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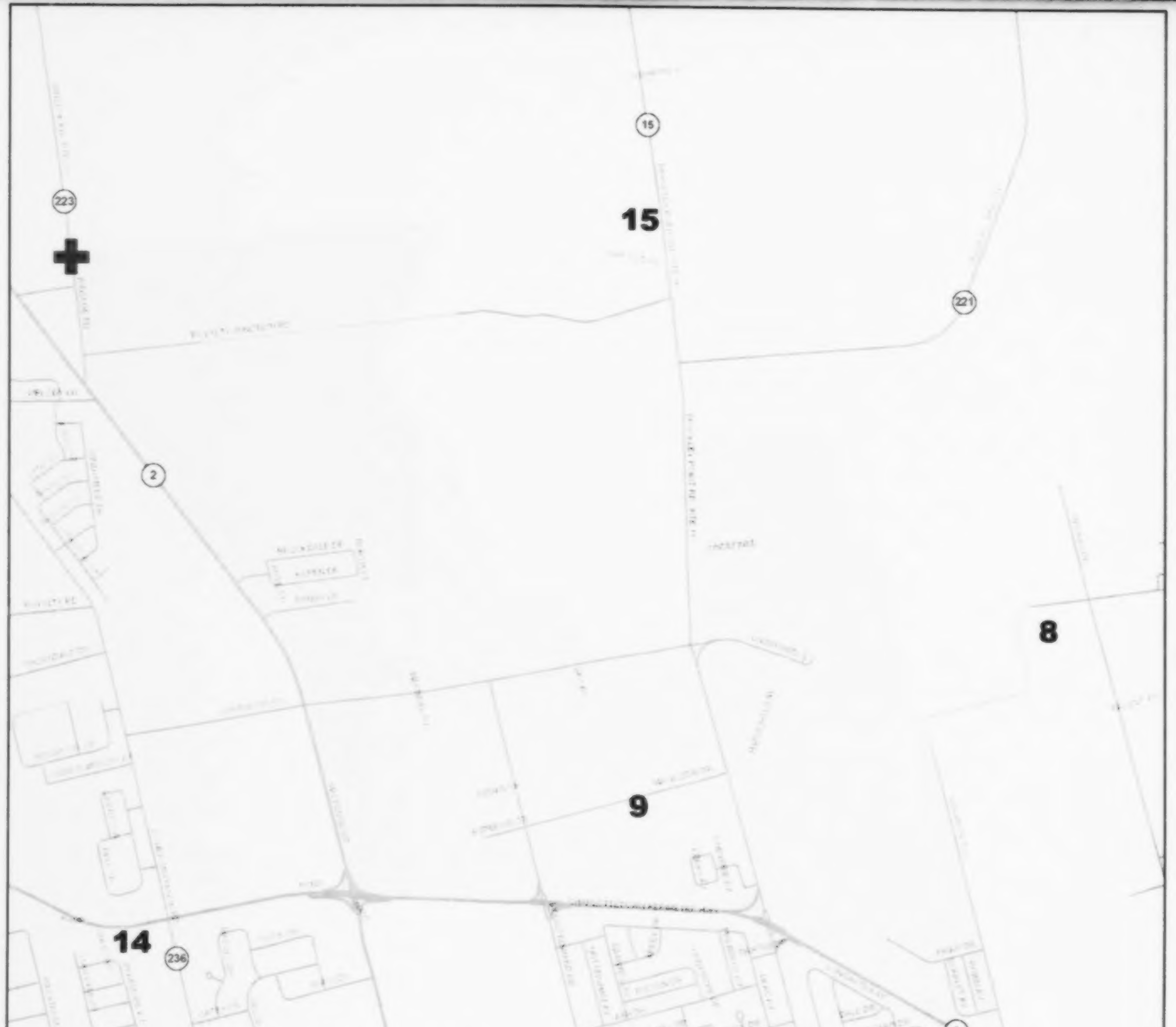
DISTRICT 8 CHARLOTTETOWN - EAST ROYALTY

Recommended Electoral District No. 9 Charlottetown - Sherwood

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - Sherwood is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Winsloe Road - Rte 223 and the northern boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown to a northward extension of Norwood Road; thence southwardly along the extension and along Norwood Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence continuing southwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to St. Peters Road - Rte 2; thence southwestwardly along the St. Peters Road to the Brackley Point Road; thence northwardly along the Brackley Point Road to Belvedere Avenue; thence westwardly along Belvedere Avenue to Mount Edward Road; thence northwardly along Mount Edward Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Malpeque Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence northwardly along the Winsloe Road to the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown or to the point of commencement.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223
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221
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236
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DISTRICT 9 CHARLOTTETOWN - SHERWOOD

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October 5, 2004

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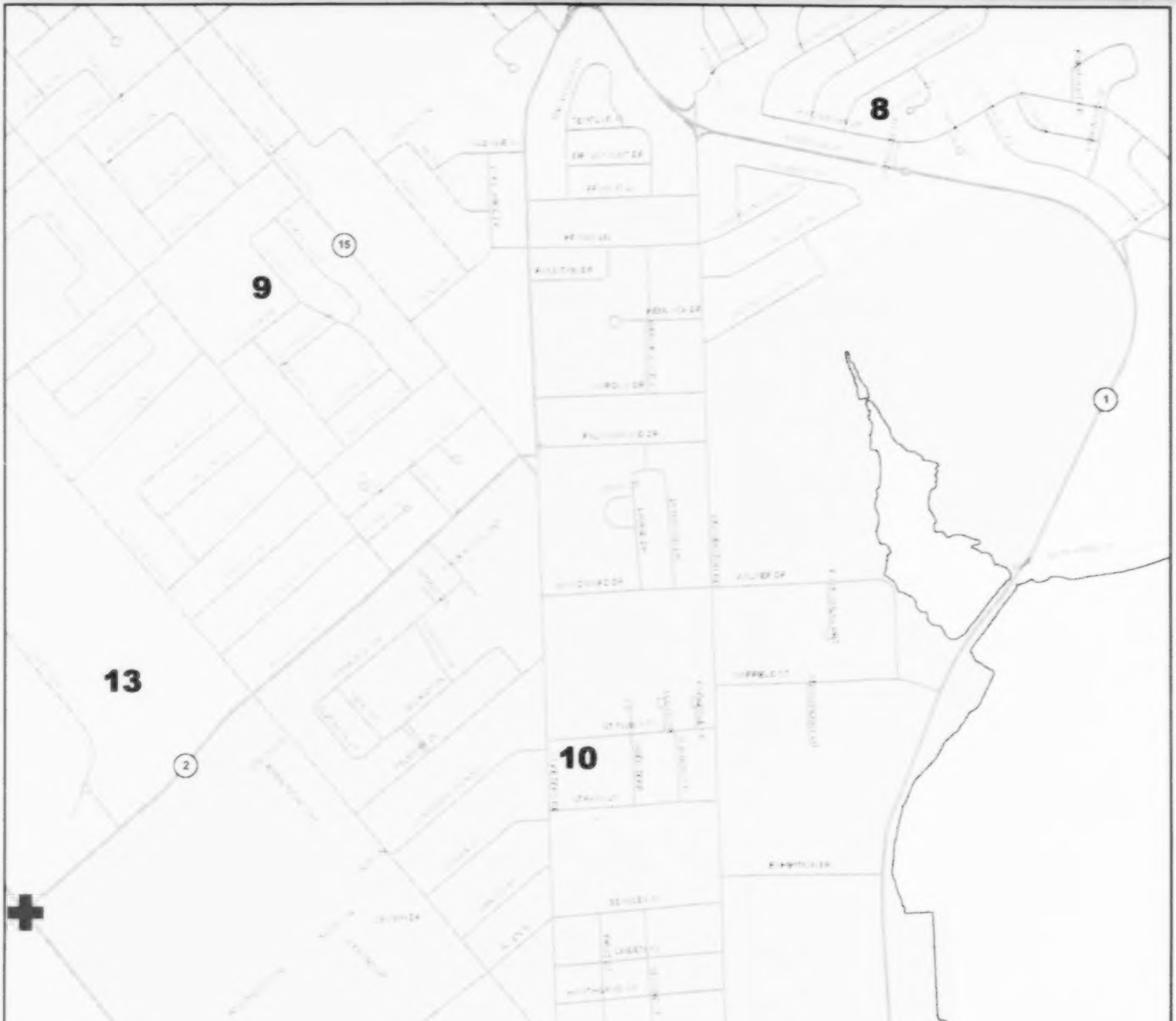
Recommended Electoral District No. 10 Charlottetown - Parkdale

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - Parkdale is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of University Avenue and Belvedere Avenue; thence eastwardly along Belvedere Avenue to Brackley Point Road; thence southwardly along Brackley Point Road to St. Peters Road; thence northwardly along St. Peters Road to Francis Lane; thence eastwardly along Francis Lane to Kensington Road; thence southwardly along Kensington Road to Greensview Drive; thence eastwardly along Greensview Drive and its extension to Riverside Drive; thence southwardly along Riverside Drive to where the Belvedere Golf Course stream crosses Riverside Drive; thence eastwardly along the stream to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly along the Charlottetown Harbour to the extension of Park Street; thence westwardly along the extension to Park Street and along Park Street to Kensington Road; thence southwardly along Kensington Road to Belmont Street; thence westwardly along Belmont Street and Plywood Place to St. Peters Road; thence southwardly along St. Peters Road to Longworth Avenue; thence continuing southwardly along Longworth Avenue to Euston Street; thence southwestwardly along Euston Street to University Avenue; thence northwestwardly along University Avenue to Belvedere Avenue or to the point of commencement.



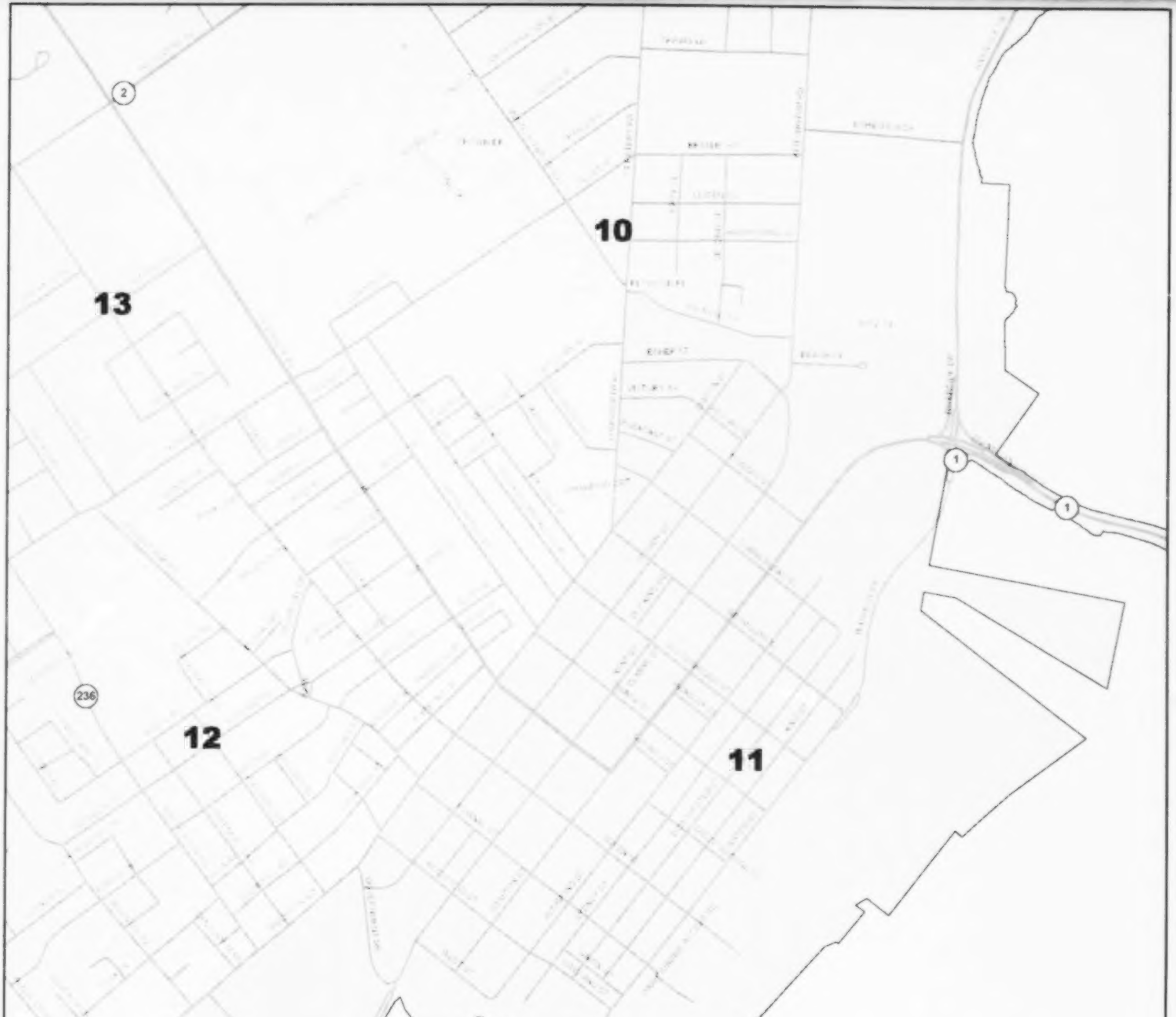
DISTRICT 10 CHARLOTTETOWN - PARKDALE

0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

Recommended Electoral District No. 11 Charlottetown - Kings Square

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - Kings Square is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the North River where the river intersects Brighton Road; thence northeastwardly along Brighton Road and Euston Street to Longworth Avenue; thence northwardly along Longworth Avenue to Plywood Place; thence eastwardly along Plywood Place and Belmont Street to Kensington Road; thence northwardly along Kensington Road to Park Street; thence eastwardly along Park Street and an extension of Park Street to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly and westwardly along Charlottetown Harbour to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to where North River intersects with Brighton Road or to the point of commencement.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236
12
11
7
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Metres

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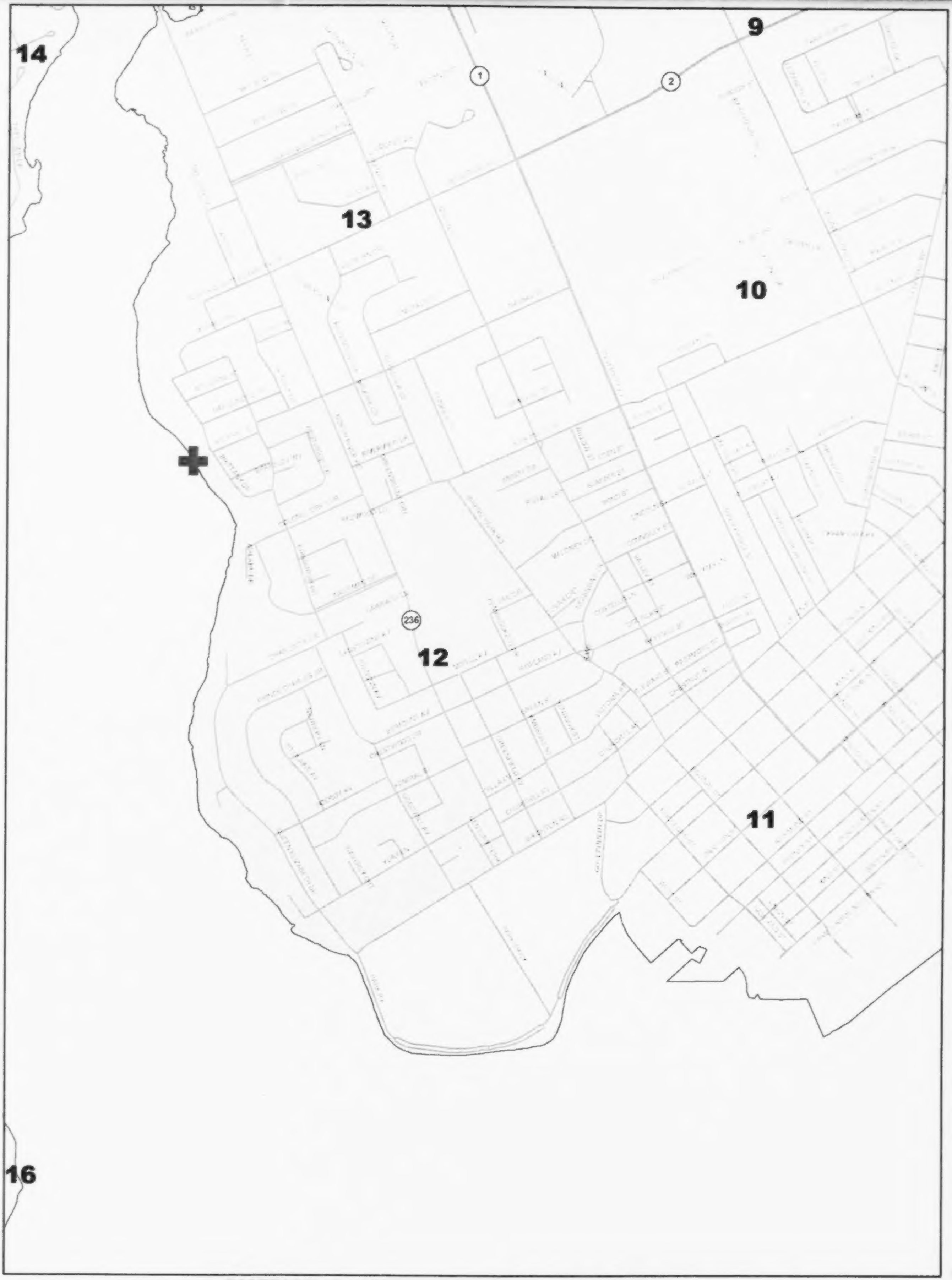
DISTRICT 11 CHARLOTTETOWN - KINGS SQUARE

Recommended Electoral District No. 12 Charlottetown - Spring Park

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - Spring Park is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the North River where it intersects the property boundary of 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive; thence eastwardly along this boundary to Brittany Drive; thence continuing eastwardly crossing Brittany Drive and along Belfast Street to Edinburgh Drive; thence northwardly along Edinburgh Drive to Nassau Street; thence eastwardly along Nassau Street to Dunkirk Street; thence southwardly along Dunkirk Street to Kirkwood Drive; thence eastwardly along Kirkwood Drive to University Avenue; thence southwardly along University Avenue to Euston Street; thence southwestwardly along Euston Street and Brighton Road to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to where the North River intersects 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive or to the point of commencement.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14
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236
12
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16

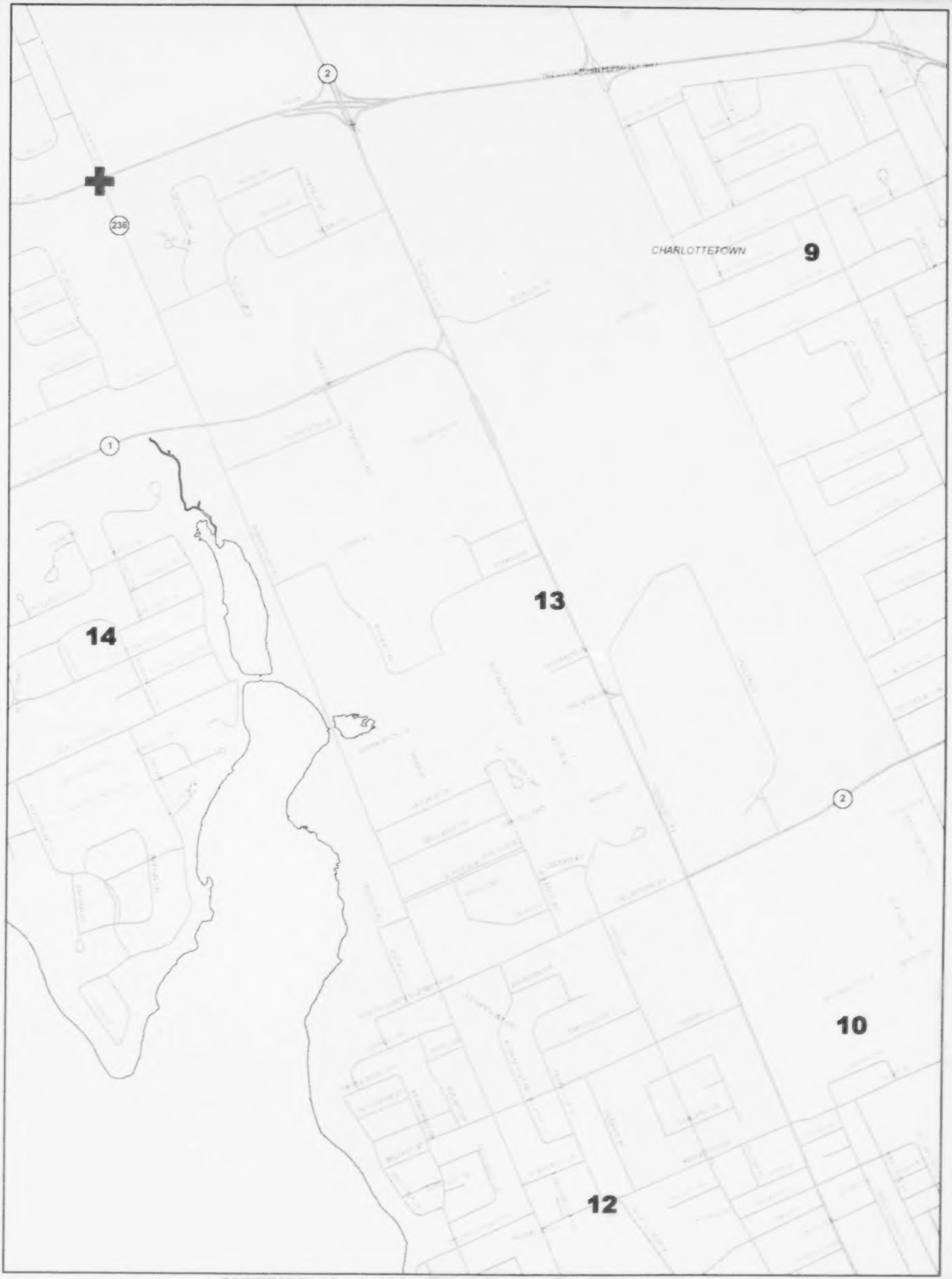
DISTRICT 12 CHARLOTTETOWN - SPRING PARK

0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Metres

Recommended Electoral District No. 13 Charlottetown - Queens Arms

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - Queens Arms is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236 and the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence eastwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Mount Edward Road; thence southwardly along the Mount Edward Road to Belvedere Avenue; thence westwardly along Belvedere Avenue to University Avenue; thence southwardly along University Avenue to Kirkwood Drive; thence westwardly along Kirkwood Drive to Dunkirk Street; thence northwardly along Dunkirk Street to Nassau Street; thence westwardly along Nassau Street to Edinburgh Drive; thence southwardly along Edinburgh Drive to Belfast Street; thence westwardly along Belfast Street to Brittany Drive and crossing Brittany Drive and continuing westwardly along the property boundary of 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive to the North River; thence northwardly along North River to Ellens Creek and continuing northwardly along Ellens Creek to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence eastwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236; thence northwestwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway or to the point of commencement.


2
236
CHARLOTTETOWN
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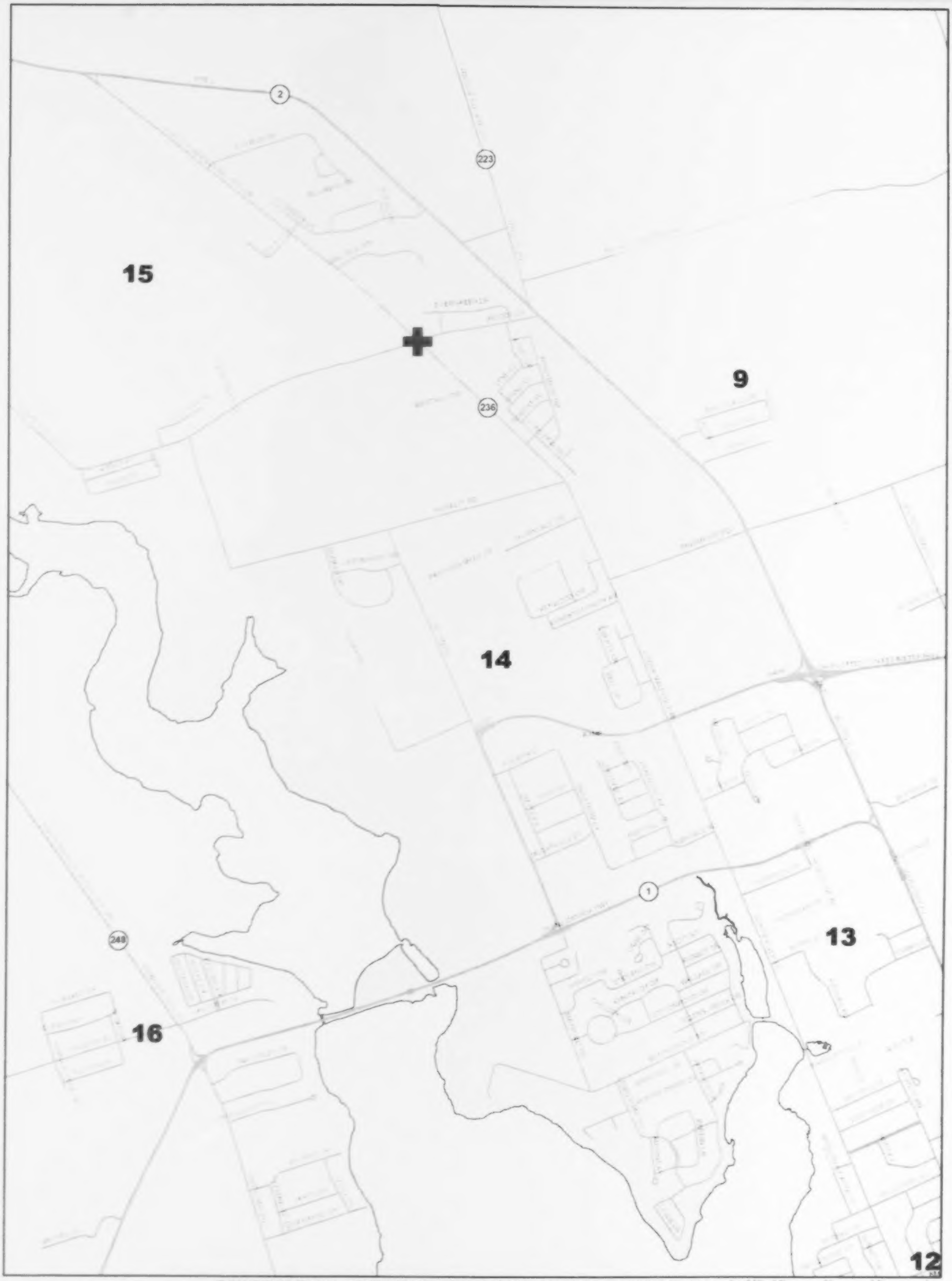
12

DISTRICT 13 CHARLOTTETOWN - QUEENS ARMS

Recommended Electoral District No. 14 Charlottetown - West Royalty

The recommended electoral district of Charlottetown - West Royalty is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Sleepy Hollow Road and the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236; thence northwestwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the northern boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the city boundary to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence southwardly along the Winsloe Road to the Malpeque Road - Rte 2; thence continuing southwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Lower Malpeque Road; thence southwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to Ellens Creek; thence southwardly along Ellens Creek to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to the intersection of the North River and the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence eastwardly, northwardly and eastwardly along the city's north boundary to Moore's River; thence northwardly along Moore's River to the Sleepy Hollow Road; thence eastwardly along the Sleepy Hollow Road to the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236 or to the point of commencement including Poplar Island.


2
223
15
9
236
14
1
13
248
16
12
0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1

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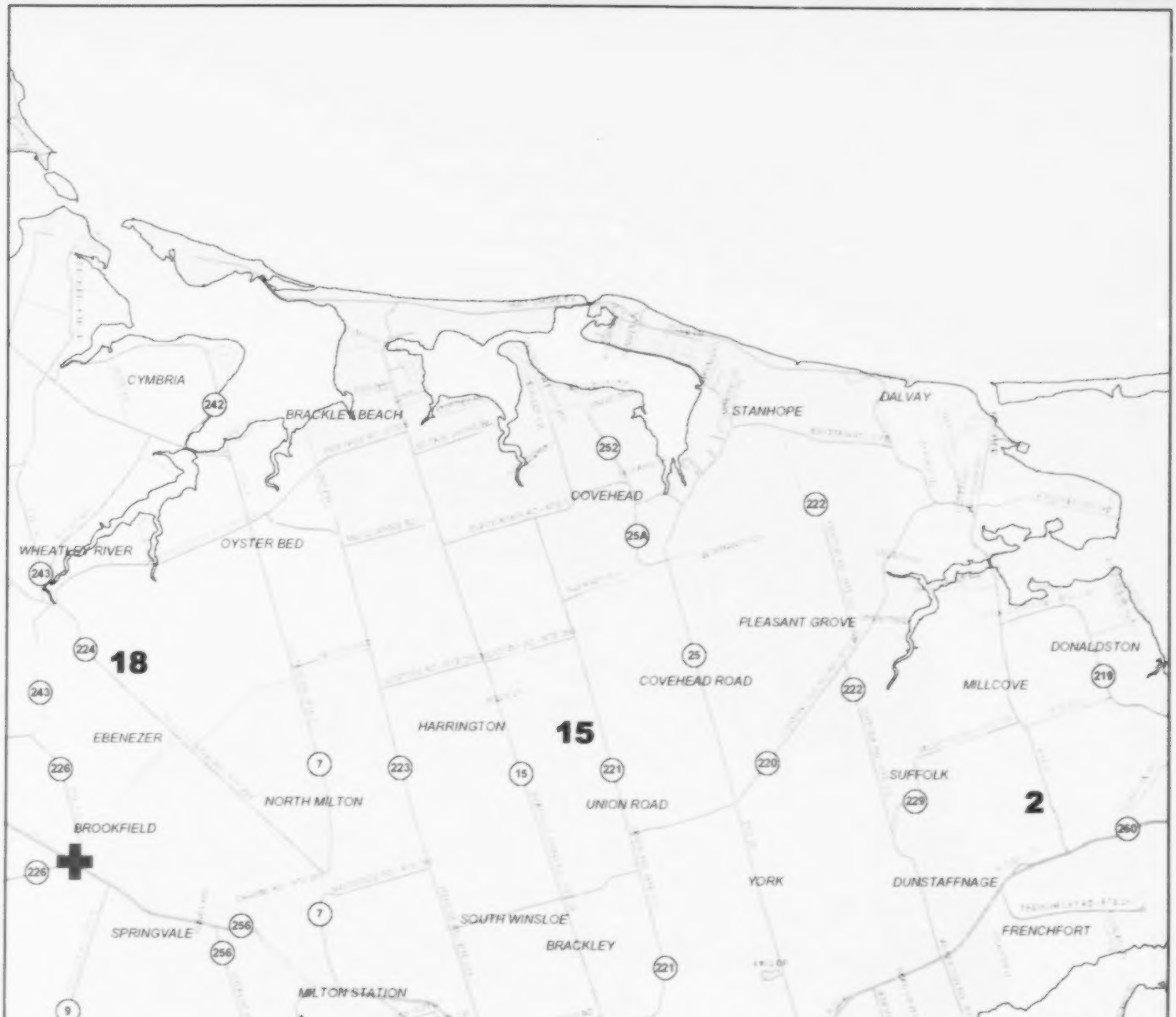
DISTRICT 14 CHARLOTTETOWN - WEST ROYALTY

Recommended Electoral District No. 15 Stanhope - Milton

The electoral district of Stanhope - Milton is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Rte 2 and Rte 226 (Brookfield); thence northwardly along Rte 226 to the Art Ford Cross Road; thence eastwardly along the Art Ford Cross Road to the New Glasgow Road - Rte 224; thence southwardly along the New Glasgow Road to the Parker Cross Road; thence northeastwardly along the Parker Cross Road to the Rustico Road - Rte 7; thence northwardly along the Rustico Road to the MacInnis Road; thence eastwardly along the MacInnis Road to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence northwardly along the Winsloe Road to the Ling Road; thence continuing northwardly along the Ling Road to the Portage Road - Rte 6; thence eastwardly along the Portage Road to the Hornes Creek; thence northwardly along Hornes Creek and the Rustico Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35 line; thence southwardly along the division line to the Hillsborough River; thence westwardly along the Hillsborough River to the city of Charlottetown's east boundary; thence along the city of Charlottetown's east and north boundary to the North River; thence crossing the North River and continuing northwestwardly to the north boundary of the community of Warren Grove; thence westwardly along the community boundary of Warren Grove to the west boundary of the community of Warren Grove on the Loyalist Road - Rte 256; thence southwardly along the Loyalist Road and the west boundary of the community of Warren Grove to Rte 225; thence northwestwardly along Rte. 225 to the Colville Road - Rte 9; thence northwardly along the Colville Road to Rte 2; thence westwardly along Rte 2 to Rte 226 or to the point of commencement.


CYMBRIA
BRACKLEY BEACH
STANHOPE
DALVAY
COVEHEAD
WHEATLEY RIVER
OYSTER BED
PLEASANT GROVE
DONALDSTON
18
COVEHEAD ROAD
MILLCOVE
EBENEZER
HARRINGTON
15
SUFFOLK
NORTH MILTON
UNION ROAD
2
BROOKFIELD
YORK
DUNSTAFFNAGE
SOUTH WINSLOE
SPRINGVALE
FRENCHFORT
BRACKLEY
MILTON STATION
HAMPSHIRE
9
8
WARREN GROVE
14
MERMAID
KINGSTON
16
13
10
17
CORNWALL
6
12
BUNBURY
11
CLYDE RIVER
STRATFORD
7
MEADOWBANK
ROCKY POINT
ALEXANDRA
242
252
222
25A
243
224
25
219
222
243
220
226
7
223
15
221
229
260
226
7
256
256
221
9
225
225
247
257
235
265
215
247
19
1A

DISTRICT 15 STANHOPE - MILTON

Recommended Provincial Electoral Districts
Final Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission
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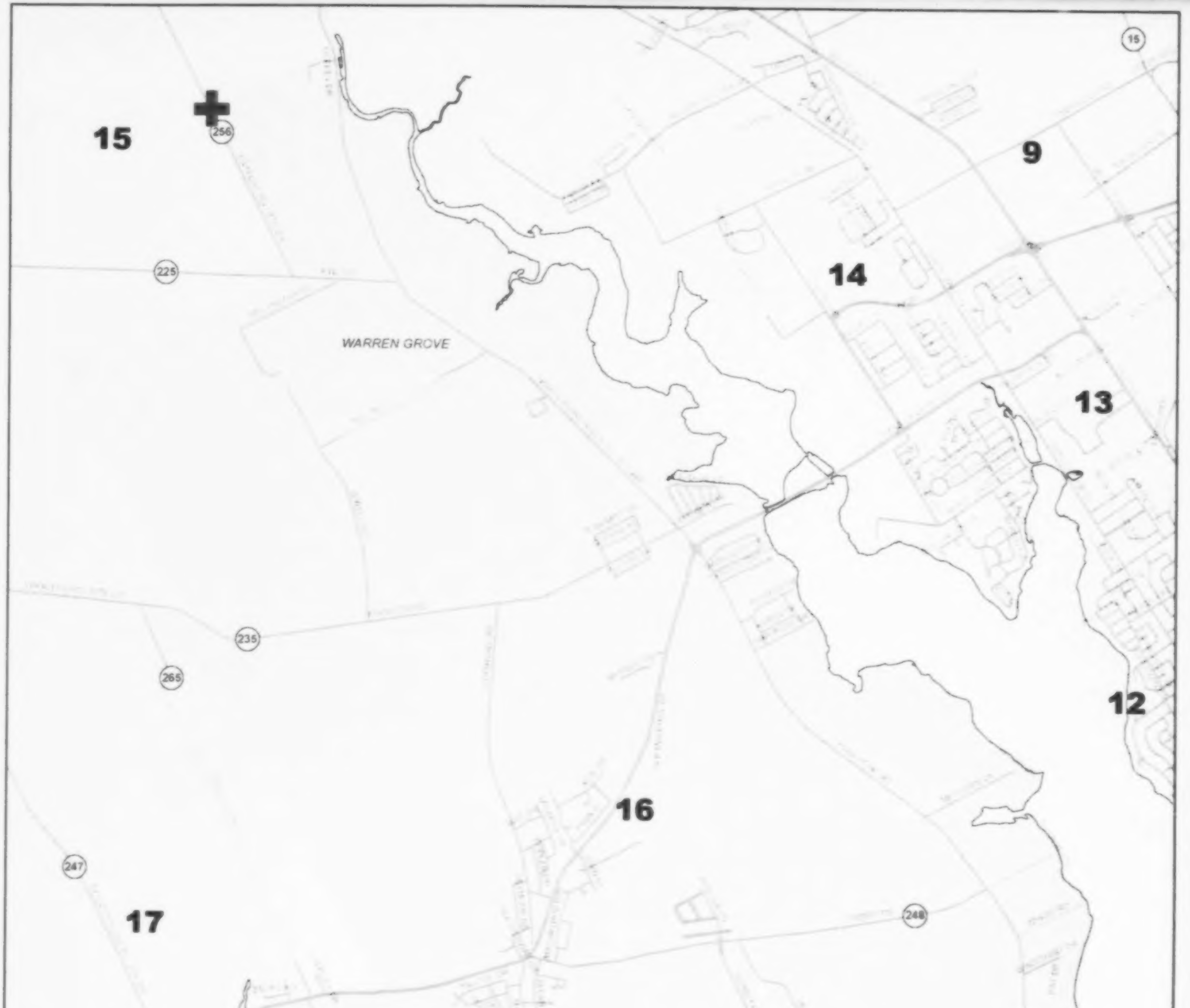
Recommended Electoral District No. 16 Cornwall - Meadowbank

The recommended electoral district of Cornwall - Meadowbank is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the community of Warren Grove and the Loyalist Road - Rte 256; thence eastwardly along the north boundary of the community of Warren Grove to the North River; thence southwardly along the North River to the intersection with the West River; thence westwardly along the West River to the Clyde River; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Clyde River to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence eastwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the intersection with the west boundary of the town of Cornwall; thence along the west boundary of the town of Cornwall and the community of Warren Grove to the intersection of the north boundary of the community of Warren Grove and the Loyalist Road - Rte 256 or to the point of commencement.

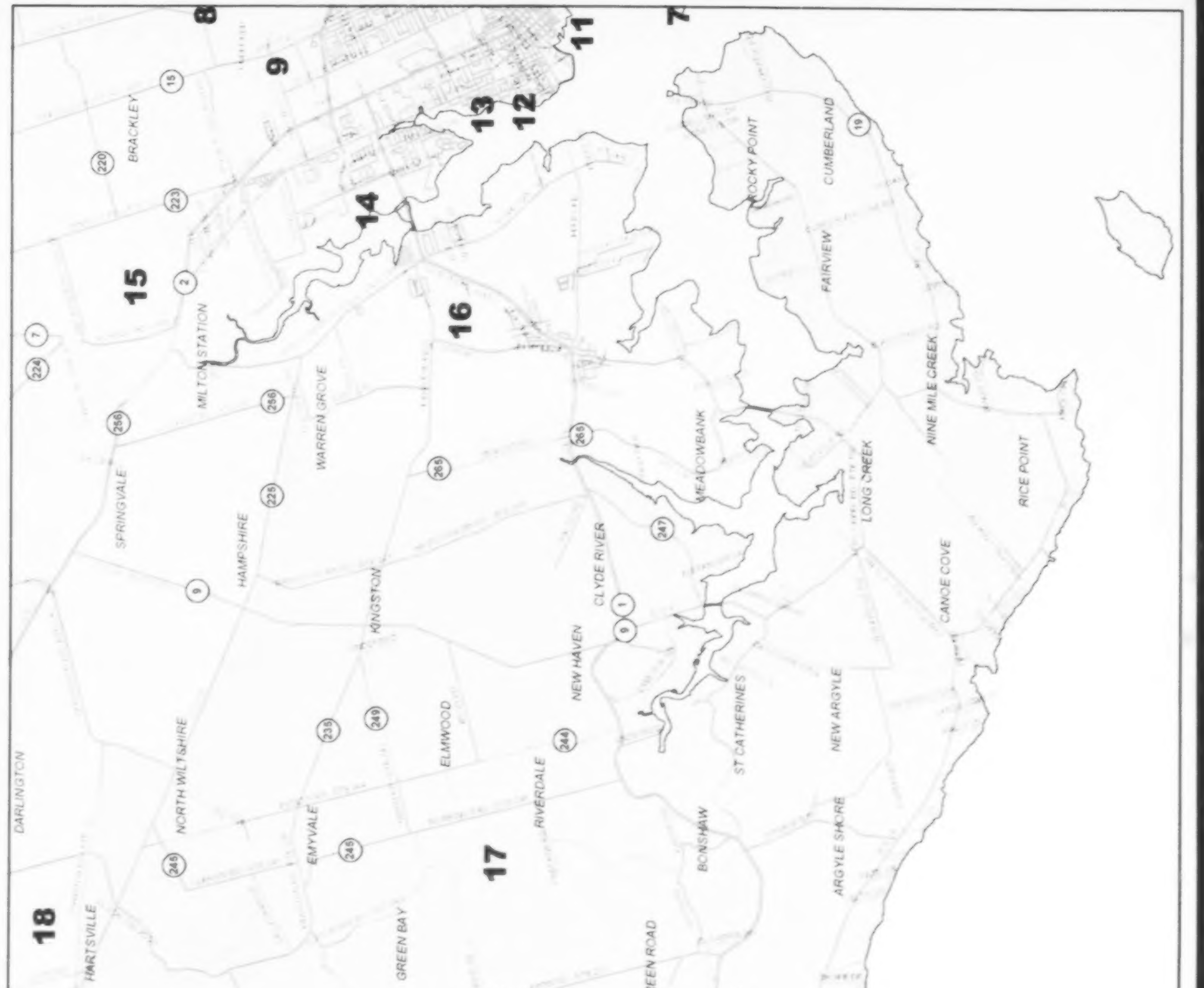

15
256
15
9
225
14
WARREN GROVE
13
235
265
12
16
247
17
248
CLYDE RIVER
19
265
247
MEADOWBANK
19

DISTRICT 16 CORNWALL - MEADOWBANK

Recommended Electoral District No. 17 Crapaud - North Wiltshire

The recommended electoral district of Crapaud - North Wiltshire is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 232 and Rte 225; thence eastwardly along Route 225 to the Johnston Road - Rte 227; thence continuing eastwardly along the Johnston Road to the Darlington Road - Rte 226; thence southwardly along the Darlington Road to Rte 225; thence eastwardly along Rte 225 to the Warren Grove community boundary; thence westwardly and southwardly along the Warren Grove community boundary and the west boundary of the town of Cornwall to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Clyde River; thence southwardly along the Clyde River and the West River and continuing eastwardly along the West River to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly along the Charlottetown Harbour to Northumberland Strait; thence westwardly along Northumberland Strait to Victoria Harbour; thence northwardly along Victoria Harbour to the intersection of the Victoria Harbour and the Prince/Queens County Line; thence northwardly along the County Line to the South Shore Villa property boundary; thence eastwardly along the Villa boundary to the east boundary of the Villa; thence northwardly along the Villa boundary to the north boundary of the Villa; thence westwardly along the Villa boundary to the County Line; thence northwardly along the County Line and the County Line Road - Rte 232 to Rte 225 or to the point of commencement including St. Peters Island.


8
7
11
9
13
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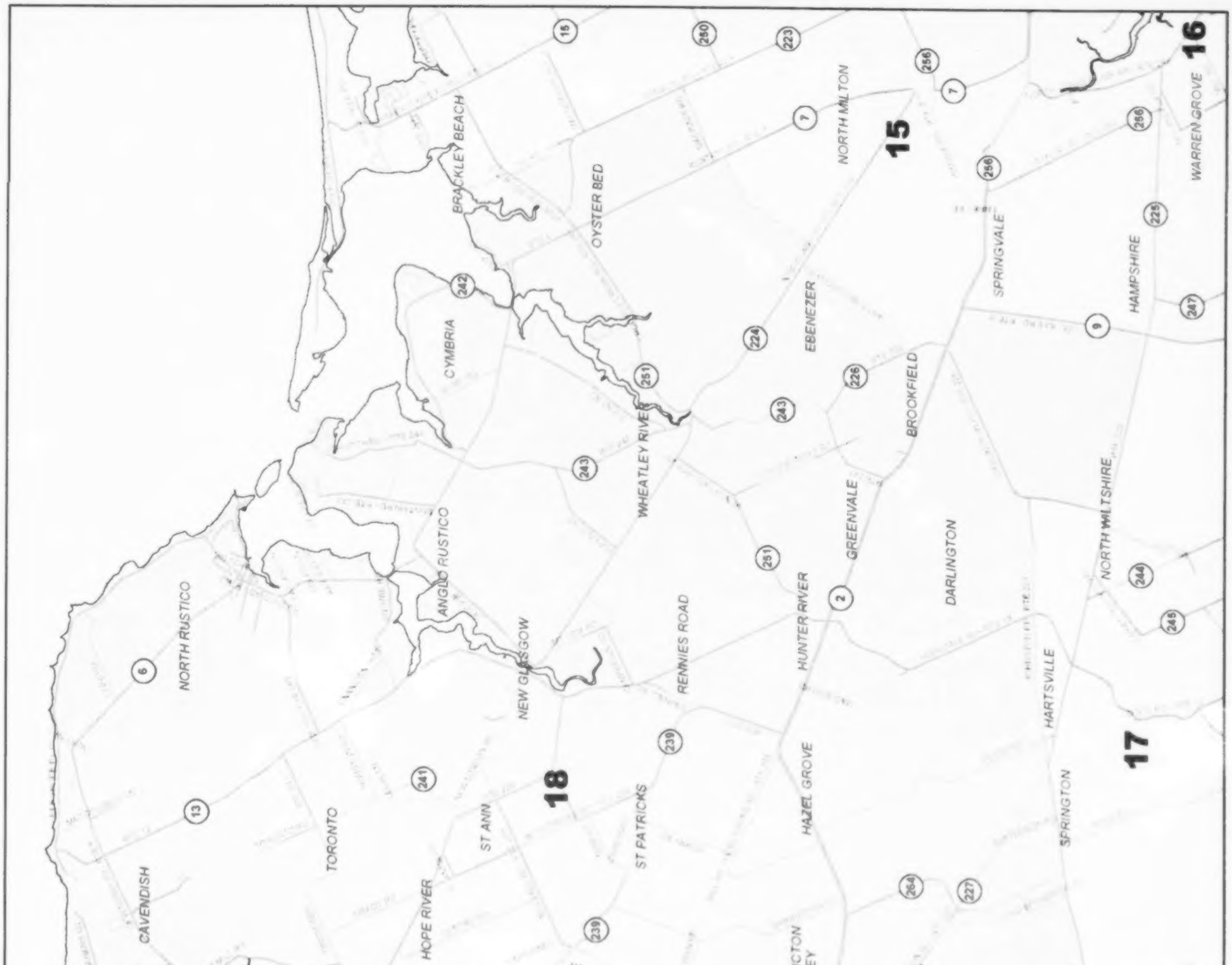
14
15
16
17
18
19
BRACKLEY
ROCKY POINT
CUMBERLAND
FAIRVIEW
MILTON STATION
WARREN GROVE
SPRINGVALE
HAMPSHIRE
MEADOWBANK
LONG CREEK
NINE MILE CREEK
RICE POINT
CANOE COVE
CLYDE RIVER
KINGSTON
NEW HAVEN
NORTH WILTSHIRE
DARLINGTON
ELMWOOD
ST CATHERINES
NEW ARGYLE
EMYVALE
RIVERDALE
BONSHAW
ARGYLE SHORE
HARTSVILLE
GREEN BAY
GREEN ROAD
APPIN ROAD
DESABLE
SPRINGTON
BROOKVALE
STANCHEL
SOUTH MELVILLE
ROSE VALLEY
INKERMAN
WESTMORELAND
VICTORIA
LADY FANE
SHAMROCK
TRYON
15
220
223
2
7
224
256
225
265
247
9
1
235
249
244
245
13
246
232
19

DISTRICT 17 CRAPAUD - NORTH WILTSHIRE

Recommended Electoral District No. 18 Cavendish - Hazel Grove

The recommended electoral district of Cavendish - Hazel Grove is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 233 and the MacLeans Road; thence eastwardly along the MacLeans Road to Grahams Road - Rte 8; thence northwardly along Grahams Road to the Princetown Road; thence southeastwardly along the Princetown Road to the Wigmore Road - Rte 238; thence northwardly along the Wigmore Road and the Fountain Road - Rte 238 to the Old Mill River; thence northwardly along the Old Mill River, Stanley River and New London Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Rustico Bay; thence southwardly along the Rustico Bay to Hornes Creek; thence along Hornes Creek southwardly to the Portage Road - Rte 6; thence eastwardly along the Portage Road to the Ling Road; thence southwardly along the Ling Road to Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence continuing southwardly along the Winsloe Road to the MacInnis Road; thence westwardly along the MacInnis Road to the Rustico Road - Rte 7; thence southwardly along the Rustico Road to the Parker Cross Road; thence westwardly along the Parker Cross Road to the New Glasgow Road - Rte 224; thence northwestwardly along the New Glasgow Road to the Art Ford Cross Road; thence southwestwardly along the Art Ford Cross Road to Rte 226; thence southwardly along Rte 226 to Rte 2; thence southeastwardly along Rte 2 to the Colville Road - Rte 9; thence southwardly along the Colville Road to Rte 225; thence westwardly along Rte 225 to the Darlington Road - Rte 226; thence northwardly along the Darlington Road to the Johnston Road - Rte 227; thence westwardly along the Johnston Road to Rte 225; thence continuing westwardly along Rte 225 to the County Line Road - Rte 232; thence northwardly to the County Line Road, the County Line and Rte 233 to the MacLeans Road or to the point of commencement.


20
15
16
17
18
19
FRENCH RIVER
NORTH RUSTICO
CAVENDISH
BAYVIEW
NEW LONDON
STANLEY BRIDGE
TORONTO
HOPE RIVER
ST ANN
NEW GLASGOW
ANGLO RUSTICO
CYMBRIA
BRACKLEY BEACH
OYSTER BED
WHEATLEY RIVER
RENNIES ROAD
ST PATRICKS
MILLVALE
GRANVILLE
GRAHAMS ROAD
SOUTH GRANVILLE
SPRINGFIELD
HAZEL GROVE
HUNTER RIVER
FREDERICTON
PLEASANT VALLEY
EBENEZER
NORTH MILTON
GREENVALE
BROOKFIELD
DARLINGTON
GLEN VALLEY
BREADALBANE
EMERALD
HARTSVILLE
SPRINGTON
STANCHEL
ROSE VALLEY
SHAMROCK
NEWTON
KINKORA
SPRINGVALE
HAMPSHIRE
NORTH WILTSHIRE
WARREN GROVE
QUINTON
6
13
241
243
242
224
251
239
2
226
223
250
15
7
256
225
247
9
244
245
264
227
230
231
246
232
238
8
20
263
262
234
233
108
101
114

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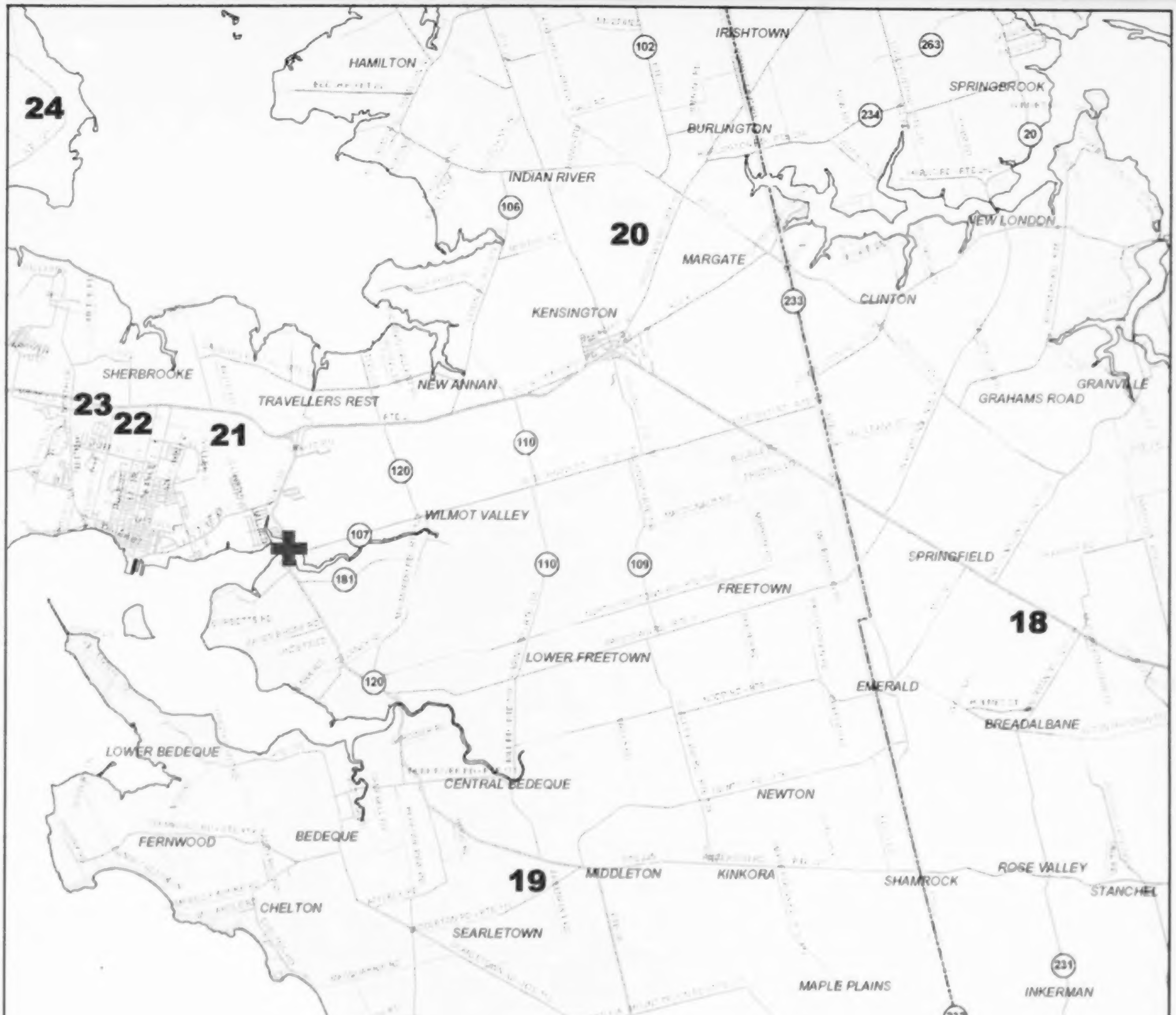
DISTRICT 18 CAVENDISH - HAZEL GROVE

Recommended Electoral District No. 19 Borden - Kinkora

The recommended electoral district of Borden - Kinkora is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the Red Bridge at the intersection of the Summerside Harbour, Blueshank Road - Rte 107 and Rte 1A; thence eastwardly along the Blueshank Road to Rte 2; thence southeastwardly along Rte 2 to the Nineteen Road - Rte 107; thence eastwardly along Rte 107 to Rte 233; thence southwardly along the County Line Road - Rte 233, the County Line, the County Line Road - Rte 232 and the County Line and the County Line Road - Rte 232 and the County Line to the South Shore Villa property; thence eastwardly to the east boundary of the Villa; thence southwardly to the south boundary of the Villa; thence westwardly along the boundary of the Villa to the County Line; thence southwardly along County Line to the Victoria Harbour; thence southwardly along Victoria Harbour to the Northumberland Strait; thence westwardly along Northumberland Strait, Sevenmile Bay and Bedeque Bay to the Summerside Harbour; thence eastwardly along Summerside Harbour until it intersects with the Blueshank Road - Rte 107 and Rte 1A or to the point of commencement including Holman Island.

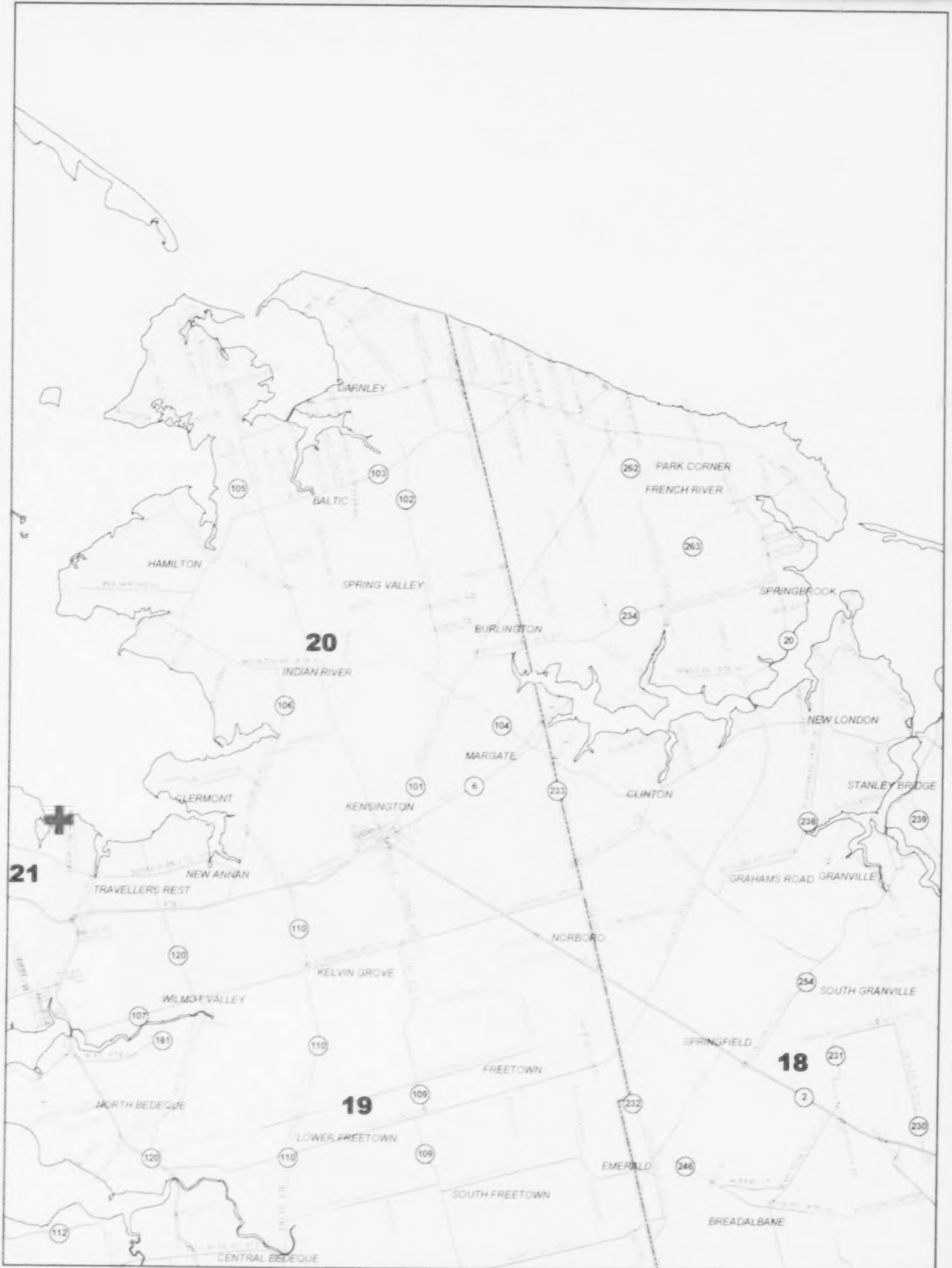

24
HAMILTON
IRISHTOWN
102
263
SPRINGBROOK
234
BURLINGTON
20
INDIAN RIVER
106
20
NEW LONDON
MARGATE
233
CLINTON
KENSINGTON
SHERBROOKE
NEW ANNAN
TRAVELLERS REST
GRANVILLE
GRAHAMS ROAD
23
22
21
110
120
WILMOT VALLEY
107
181
110
109
SPRINGFIELD
FREETOWN
18
LOWER FREETOWN
120
EMERALD
BREADALBANE
LOWER BEDEQUE
CENTRAL BEDEQUE
NEWTON
FERNWOOD
BEDEQUE
19
MIDDLETON
KINKORA
SHAMROCK
ROSE VALLEY
STANCHEL
CHELTON
SEARLETOWN
231
MAPLE PLAINS
INKERMAN
232
116
ALBANY
LADY FANE
17
MOUNT TRYON
13
115
TRYON
AUGUSTINE COVE
10
1
116
VICTORIA
0
0.5
1
2
3
4
KM

DISTRICT 19 BORDEN - KINKORA

Recommended Electoral District No. 20 Kensington - Malpeque

The recommended electoral district of Kensington - Malpeque is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the east boundary of the community of Sherbrooke and Malpeque Bay; thence eastwardly and northwardly along Malpeque Bay to the Gulf of St Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the New London Bay; thence southwardly along the New London Bay, the Stanley River and the Old Mill River to the Fountain Road - Rte 238; thence southwardly along the Fountain Road and the Wigmore Road - Rte 238 to the Princetown Road; thence northwestwardly along the Princetown Road to the Grahams Road - Rte 8; thence southwardly along the Grahams Road to the MacLeans Road; thence westwardly along the MacLeans Road to Rte 233; thence northwardly along Rte 233 to the Nineteen Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Nineteen Road to Rte 2; thence northwardly along Rte 2 to the Blueshank Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Blueshank Road to the city of Summerside boundary; thence along the city of Summerside boundary to the intersection of the city boundary and the east boundary of the community of Sherbrooke; thence northwardly along the community of Sherbrooke to Malpeque Bay or to the point of commencement including Courtin Island, Little Courtin Island and Ram Island.

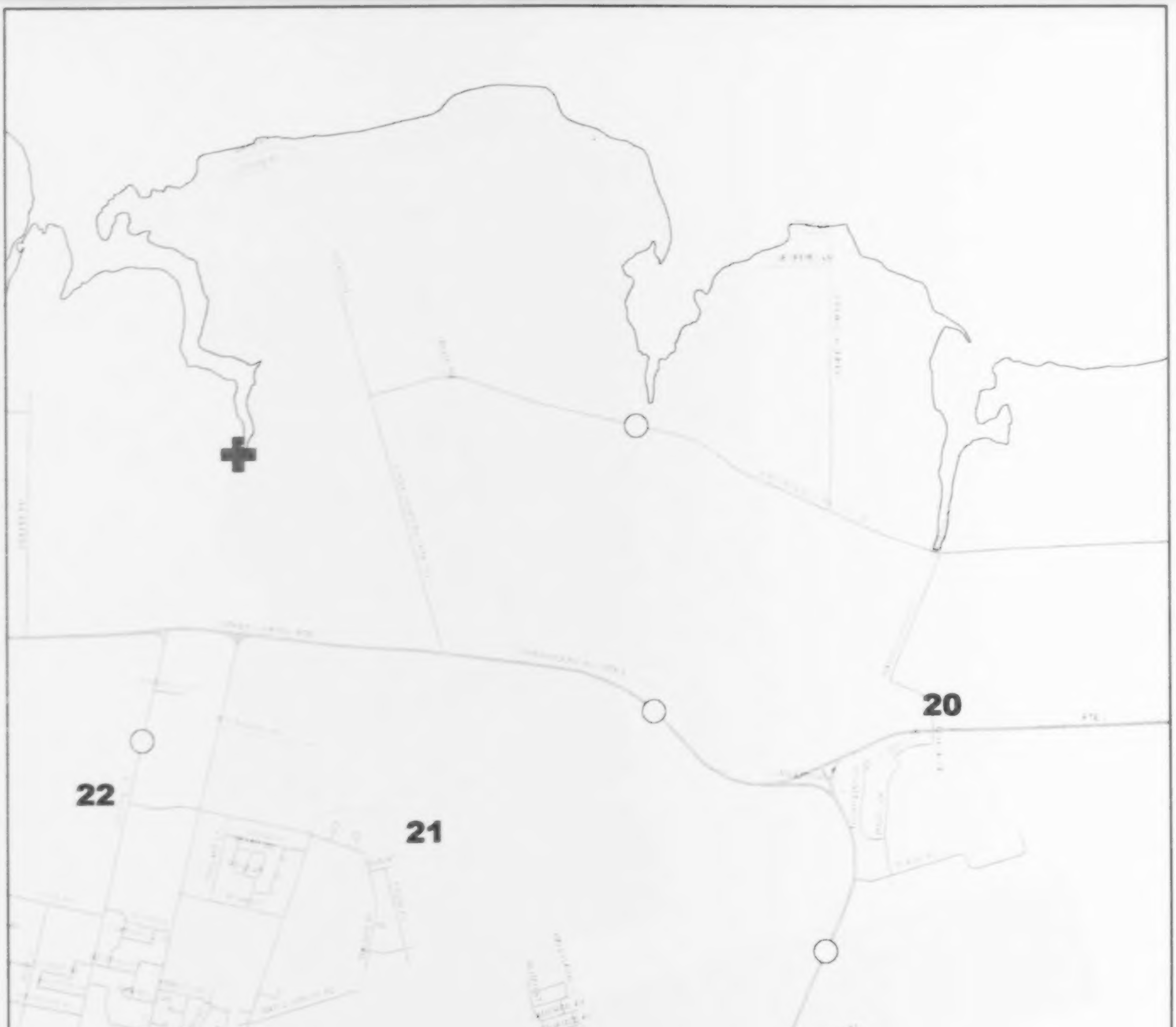

DARNLEY
103
105
BALTIC
102
262
PARK CORNER
FRENCH RIVER
263
HAMILTON
SPRING VALLEY
SPRINGBROOK
234
BURLINGTON
20
20
INDIAN RIVER
106
104
NEW LONDON
MARGATE
101
6
233
CLERMONT
KENSINGTON
CLINTON
STANLEY BRIDGE
238
239
21
NEW ANNAN
TRAVELLERS REST
GRAHAMS ROAD
GRANVILLE
110
NORBORO
120
KELVIN GROVE
254
SOUTH GRANVILLE
WILMOT VALLEY
107
181
110
SPRINGFIELD
18
231
FREETOWN
109
2
NORTH BEDEQUE
19
232
230
LOWER FREETOWN
120
110
109
EMERALD
246
SOUTH FREETOWN
BREADALBANE
112
CENTRAL BEDEQUE

DISTRICT 20 KENSINGTON - MALPEQUE

Recommended Electoral District No. 21 Summerside - Wilmot

The recommended electoral district of Summerside - Wilmot is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Platte River and Malpeque Bay at Waites Shore; thence eastwardly along Malpeque Bay to the east boundary of the community of Sherbrooke; thence southwardly along the east boundary of the community of Sherbrooke to Rte 2; thence westwardly along Rte 2 to the east boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the east boundary of the city of Summerside to the intersection of the city of Summerside boundaries and the Blueshank Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Blueshank Road and crossing Rte 1A to the Summerside Harbour; thence along Summerside Harbour in a western direction to the intersection of the southward extension of King Street; thence northwardly along the extension of King Street and along King Street to Ottawa Street; thence westwardly along Ottawa Street to Arcona Street; thence northwardly along Arcona Street to Victoria Road; thence westwardly along Victoria Road to Granville Street; thence northwardly along Granville Street to Sherbrooke Road - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along the Sherbrooke Road - Rte 2 to the Platte River; thence northwardly along the Platte River to Malpeque Bay or to the point of commencement.


22
21
20
19
0
0.25
0.5
1
1.5
KM

DISTRICT 21 SUMMERSIDE - WILMOT

Recommended Provincial Electoral Districts
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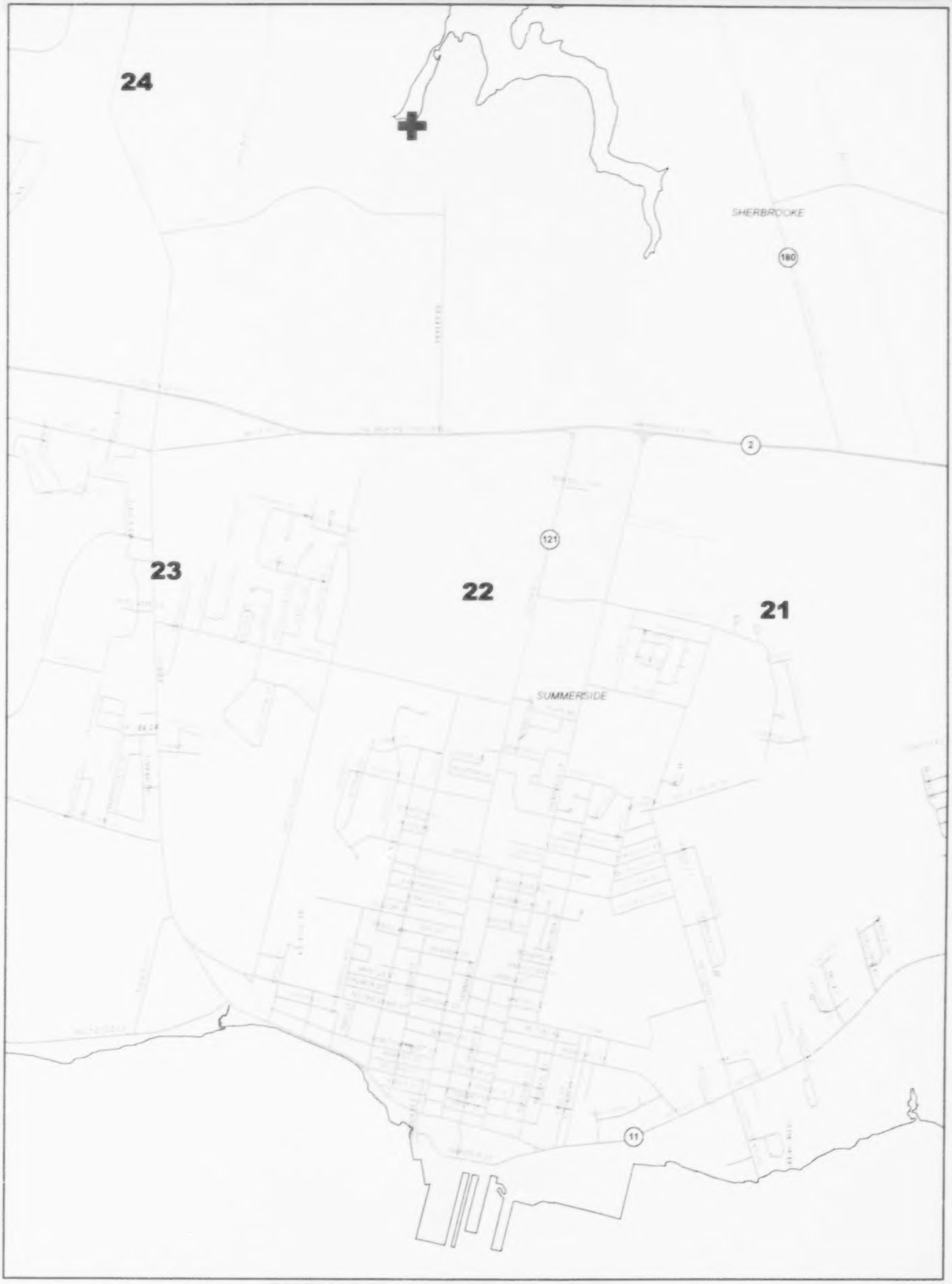
Recommended Electoral District No. 22 Summerside - Central

The recommended electoral district of Summerside - Central is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the western boundary of the community of Sherbrooke and Malpeque Bay (Comptons Creek); thence eastwardly along Malpeque Bay to Platte River; thence southwardly along Platte River to the All Weather Highway - Rte 2; thence westwardly along the All Weather Highway to Granville Street; thence southwardly along Granville Street to Victoria Road; thence eastwardly along Victoria Road to Arcona Street; thence southwardly along Arcona Street to Ottawa Street; thence eastwardly along Ottawa Street to King Street; thence southwardly along King Street and an extension southwardly to the Summerside Harbour; thence westwardly along Summerside Harbour to a southward extension of Northumberland Street; thence northwardly along the extension of Northumberland Street and along Northumberland Street to Willow Avenue; thence eastwardly along Willow Avenue to Elm Street; thence northwardly along Elm Street to Highland Avenue; thence eastwardly along Highland Avenue to Duke Street; thence northwardly along Duke Street to Pope Road; thence westwardly along Pope Road to Greenwood Drive; thence northwardly along Greenwood Drive to the All Weather Highway - Rte 2; thence westwardly along the All Weather Highway to the western boundary of the community of Sherbrooke; thence northwardly along the western boundary of the community of Sherbrooke to Malpeque Bay (Comptons Creek) or to the point of commencement.


24
SHERBROOKE
180
2
121
23
22
21
SUMMERSIDE
11
0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
KM

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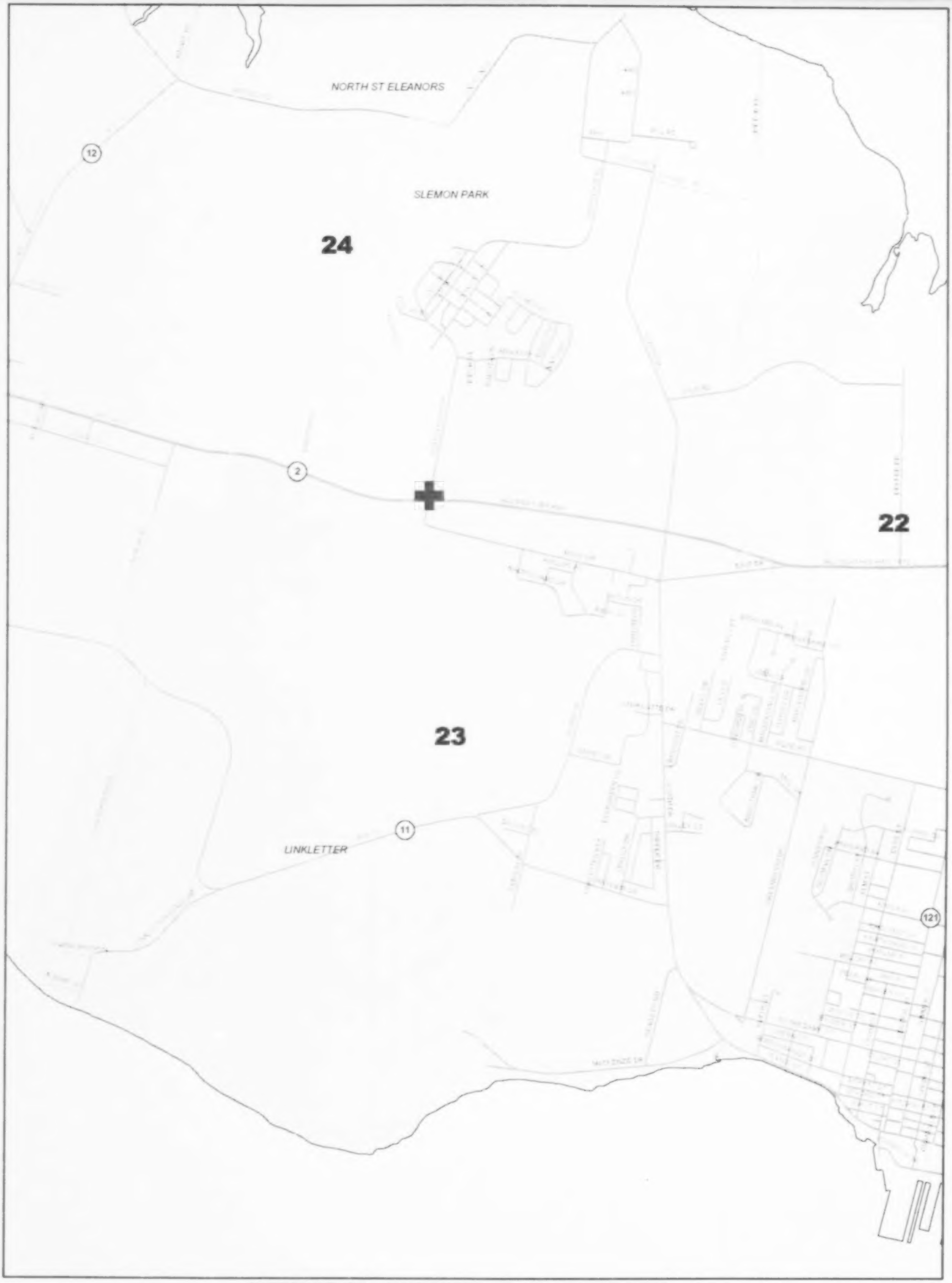
DISTRICT 22 SUMMERSIDE - CENTRAL

Recommended Electoral District No. 23 Summerside - St. Eleanors

The recommended electoral district of Summerside - St. Eleanors is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 and the west boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city of Summerside west boundary extending through Slemon Park, including the residential portion of Slemon Park to the point where the east boundary of the city of Summerside intersects the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 (Sherbrooke); thence eastwardly along the All Weather Highway to Greenwood Drive; thence southwardly along Greenwood Drive to Pope Road; thence eastwardly along Pope Road to Duke Street; thence southwardly along Duke Street to Highland Avenue; thence westwardly along Highland Avenue to Elm Street; thence southwardly along Elm Street to Willow Avenue; thence westwardly along Willow Avenue to Northumberland Street; thence southwardly along Northumberland Street and a southward extension of Northumberland Street to the Summerside Harbour; thence westwardly along Summerside Harbour to the boundary between the community of Linkletter and the community of Miscouche; thence northwardly along the boundary between the community of Linkletter and the community of Miscouche and continuing northwardly along the boundary between the community of Miscouche and the city of Summerside to the All Weather Highway - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along the All Weather Highway to the west boundary of the city of Summerside or to the point of commencement.

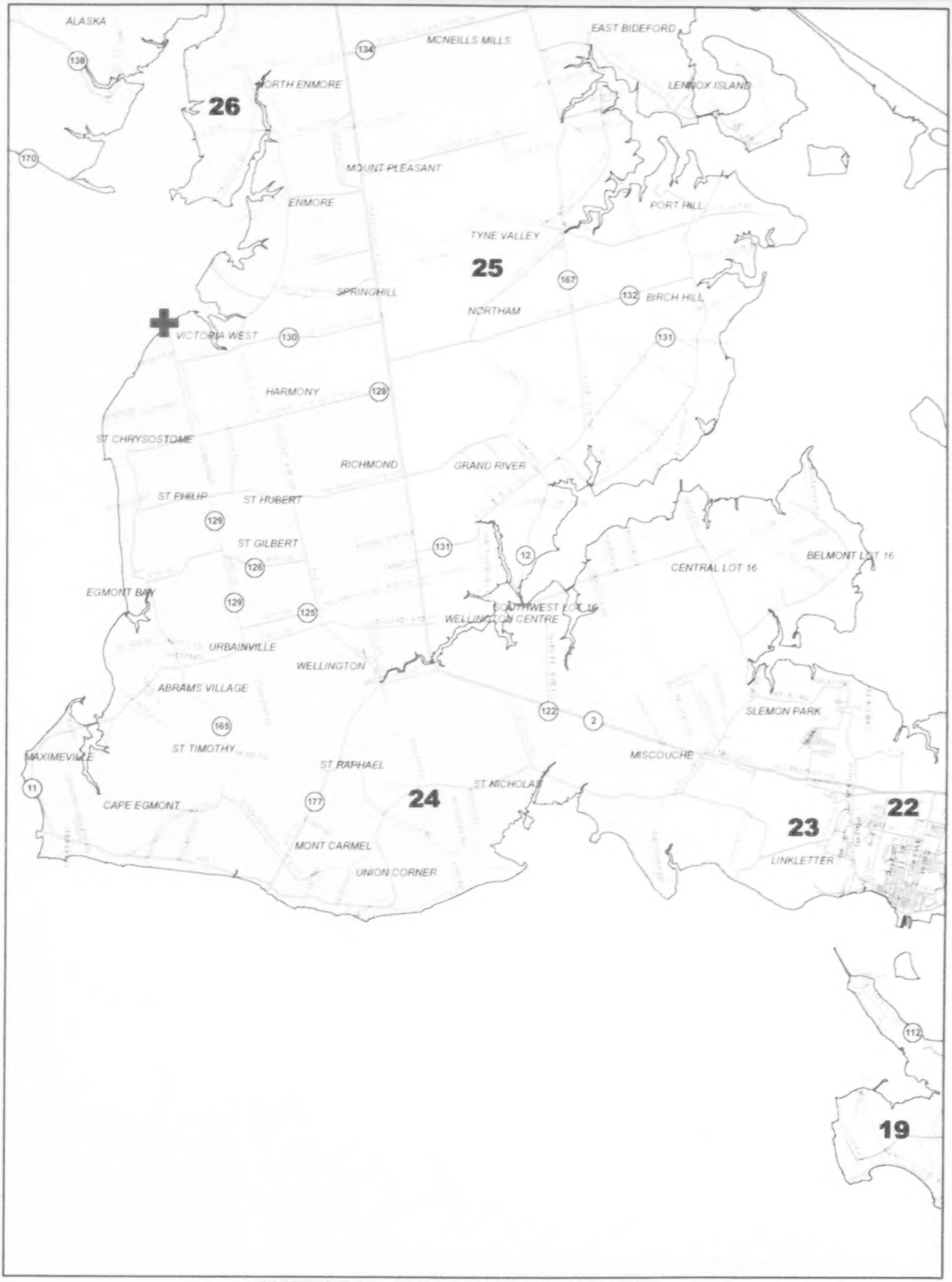

NORTH ST ELEANORS
12
SLEMON PARK
24
2
22
23
11
LINKLETTER
121
0
0.15
0.3
0.6
0.9
1.2
KM

DISTRICT 23 SUMMERSIDE - St. ELEANORS

Recommended Electoral District No. 24 Evangeline - Miscouche

The recommended electoral district of Evangeline - Miscouche is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Egmont Bay and the Higgins Wharf Road; thence southwardly along the Higgins Wharf Road and the Higgins Road - Rte 11 to the Harmony Line Road - Rte 128; thence eastwardly along the Harmony Line Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to Ellis River; thence eastwardly along Ellis River to Malpeque Bay; thence southwardly along Malpeque Bay to the intersection of Compton Creek and the north boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the boundary of the city of Summerside to the All Weather Highway - Rte 2; thence westwardly along the All Weather Highway to boundary between the community of Miscouche and the city of Summerside; thence southwardly along the boundary between the community of Miscouche and the city of Summerside and the boundary between the community of Linkletter and the community of Miscouche to the Bedeque Bay; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Bedeque Bay and along Egmont Bay to the intersection of Egmont Bay and the Higgins Wharf Road or to the point of commencement.


ALASKA
138
EAST BIDEFORD
134
MCNEILLS MILLS
NORTH ENMORE
LENNOX ISLAND
26
170
MOUNT PLEASANT
ENMORE
PORT HILL
TYNE VALLEY
25
167
SPRINGHILL
132
BIRCH HILL
NORTHAM
VICTORIA WEST
130
131
HARMONY
128
ST CHRYSOSTOME
RICHMOND
GRAND RIVER
ST PHILIP
ST HUBERT
129
ST GILBERT
131
12
126
BELMONT LOT 16
CENTRAL LOT 16
EGMONT BAY
129
125
SOUTHWEST LOT 16
WELLINGTON CENTRE
URBAINVILLE
WELLINGTON
ABRAMS VILLAGE
122
2
SLEMON PARK
165
MAXIMEVILLE
ST TIMOTHY
MISCOUCHE
ST RAPHAEL
11
ST NICHOLAS
24
177
CAPE EGMONT
22
23
MONT CARMEL
LINKLETTER
UNION CORNER
112
19

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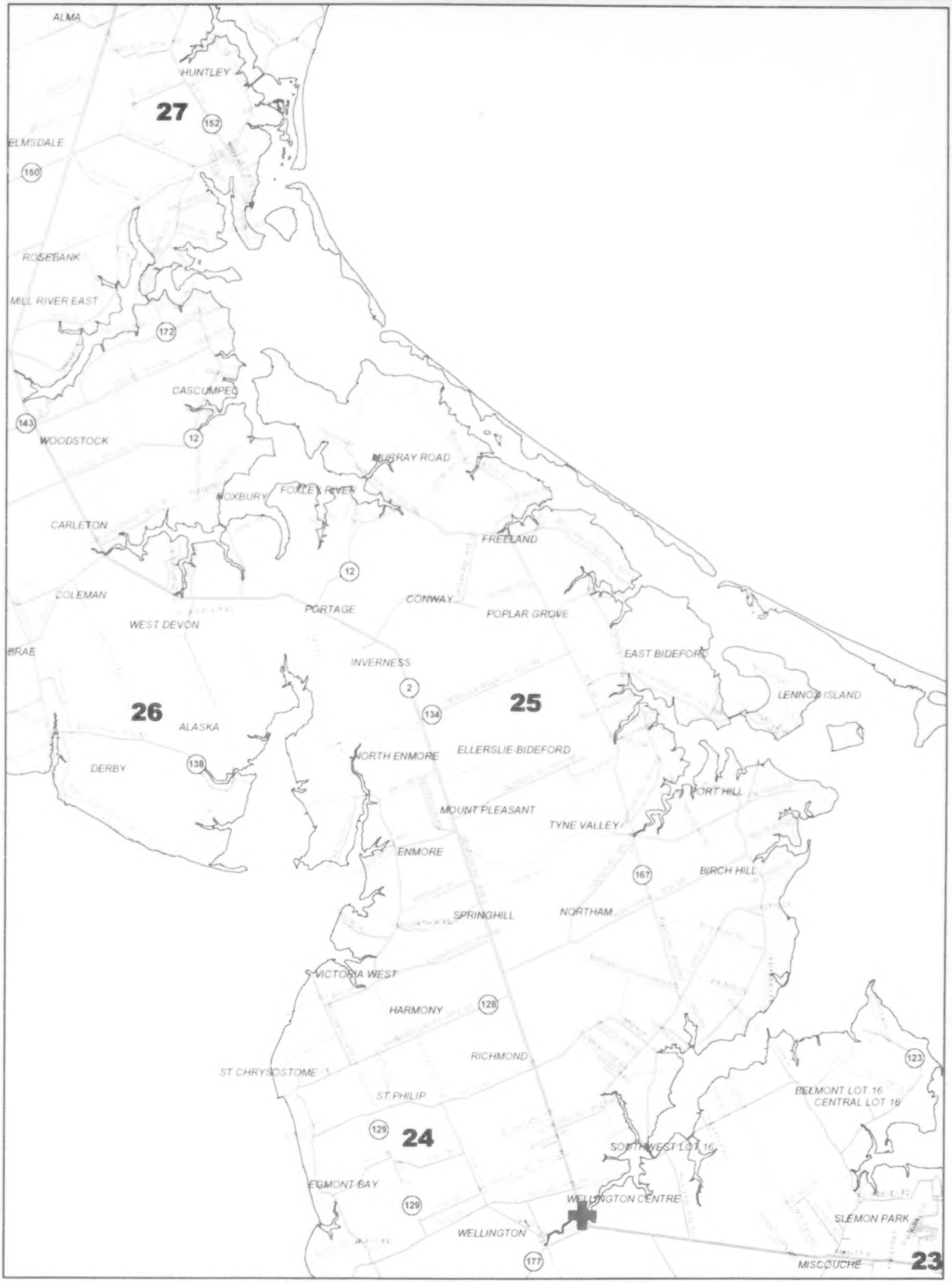
DISTRICT 24 EVANGELINE - MISCOUCHE

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 KM

Recommended Electoral District No. 25 Alberton - Grand River

The recommended electoral district of Alberton - Grand River is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Western Road - Rte 2 and Ellis River; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Harmony Line Road - Rte 128; thence westwardly along the Harmony Line Road to the Higgins Road - Rte 11; thence northwardly along the Higgins Road and the Higgins Wharf Road to Egmont Bay; thence northwardly along Egmont Bay and Enmore River to the Mill Road; thence eastwardly along the Mill Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Mill River; thence northeastwardly along the Mill River to the Wells Shore Road; thence westwardly along the Wells Shore Road to Mill River East Road - Rte 145; thence eastwardly along the Mill River East Road to the Cascumpec Road - Rte 12, thence northwardly along the Cascumpec Road to the intersection with the boundary for the community of Alberton; thence along the boundary of the town of Alberton northwardly, eastwardly and southwardly to Rte 12; thence southwardly along Rte 12 to West Lake Channel; thence along the West Lake Channel and the Alberton Harbour to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence southwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Richmond Bay; thence westwardly along Richmond Bay, Grand River and Ellis River to Western Road - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement including Indian Point Sand Hills, Conway Sand Hills, Lennox Island, Lennox Island Sand Hills, Hog Island, Oultons Island, Sandy Island, Cascumpec Sand Hills and Bird Island.

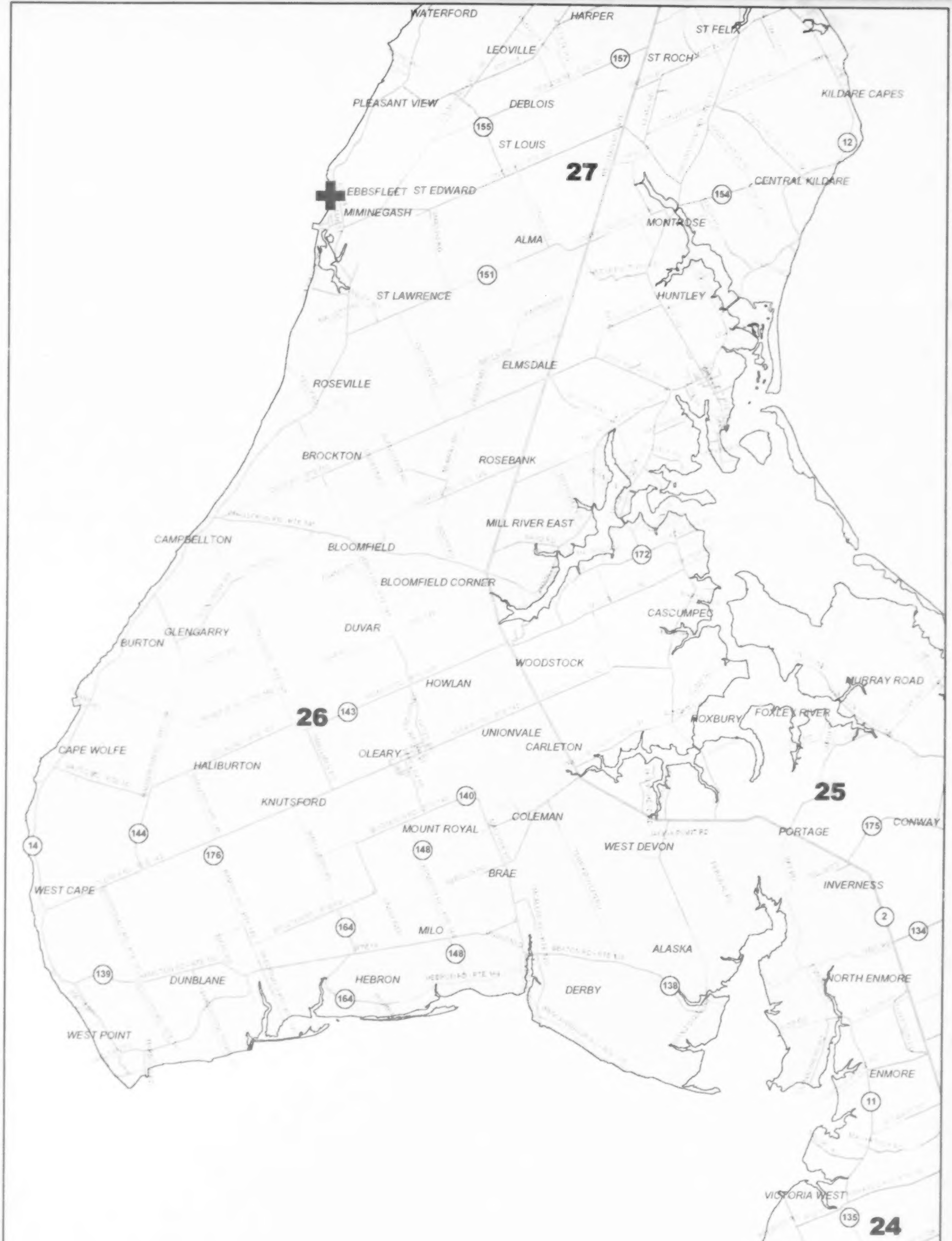

ALMA
HUNTLEY
27
152
ELMSDALE
150
ROSEBANK
MILL RIVER EAST
172
CASCUMPEC
143
WOODSTOCK
12
MURRAY ROAD
ROXBURY
FOXLEY RIVER
CARLETON
FREELAND
12
COLEMAN
PORTAGE
CONWAY
POPLAR GROVE
WEST DEVON
BRAE
EAST BIDEFORD
INVERNESS
LENNOX ISLAND
2
25
26
134
ALASKA
ELLERSLIE-BIDEFORD
NORTH ENMORE
DERBY
138
PORT HILL
MOUNT PLEASANT
TYNE VALLEY
ENMORE
167
BIRCH HILL
SPRINGHILL
NORTHAM
VICTORIA WEST
HARMONY
128
RICHMOND
123
ST CHRYSOSTOME
BELMONT LOT 16
CENTRAL LOT 16
ST PHILIP
129
24
SOUTHWEST LOT 16
EGMONT BAY
129
WELLINGTON CENTRE
SLEMON PARK
WELLINGTON
177
MISCOUCHE
23
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5
KM

DISTRICT 25 ALBERTON - GRAND RIVER

Recommended Electoral District No. 26 O'Leary - West Point

The recommended electoral district of O'Leary - West Point is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the north boundary of the community of Miminegash; thence along the boundary of the community of Miminegash eastwardly and southwardly to the Union Road - Rte 152; thence eastwardly along the Union Road to the boundary of the community of St. Louis; thence southwardly and eastwardly along the boundary of the community of St. Louis to the Dunbar Road; thence southwardly along the Dunbar Road to Center Line Road - Rte 151; thence eastwardly along the Center Line Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Foy Road; thence eastwardly along the Foy Road to the Mill River East Road - Rte 145; thence northwardly along the Mill River East Road to the Wells Shore Road; thence eastwardly along the Wells Shore Road to Mill River; thence southwestwardly along Mill River to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Mill Road; thence westwardly along the Mill Road to the Enmore River; thence southwardly along the Enmore River to Egmont Bay; thence along Egmont Bay and the Northumberland Strait to the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the north boundary of the community of Miminegash or to the point of commencement.

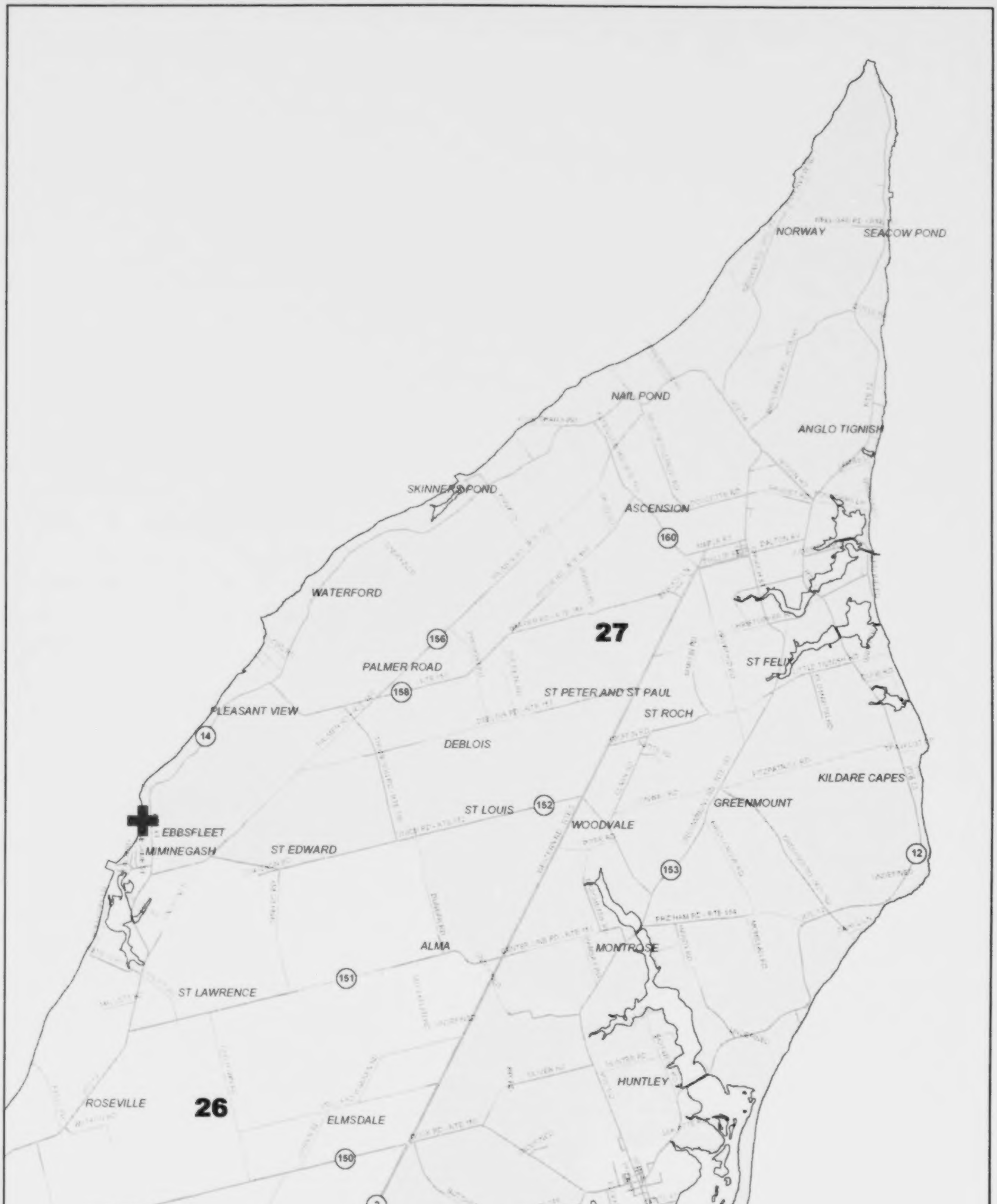

WATERFORD
HARPER
ST FELIX
LEOVILLE
157
ST ROCH
KILDARE CAPES
PLEASANT VIEW
DEBLOIS
155
ST LOUIS
12
27
EBBSFLEET
ST EDWARD
154
CENTRAL KILDARE
MIMINEGASH
MONTROSE
ALMA
151
ST LAWRENCE
HUNTLEY
ELMSDALE
ROSEVILLE
BROCKTON
ROSEBANK
MILL RIVER EAST
CAMPBELLTON
BLOOMFIELD
172
BLOOMFIELD CORNER
CASCUMPEC
GLENGARRY
BURTON
DUVAR
WOODSTOCK
HOWLAN
MURRAY ROAD
26
143
ROXBURY
FOXLEY RIVER
UNIONVALE
CAPE WOLFE
CARLETON
OLEARY
HALIBURTON
25
140
KNUTSFORD
COLEMAN
MOUNT ROYAL
PORTAGE
175
CONWAY
144
14
148
WEST DEVON
176
BRAE
INVERNESS
WEST CAPE
2
134
164
MILO
ALASKA
148
139
NORTH ENMORE
DUNBLANE
HEBRON
DERBY
138
164
WEST POINT
ENMORE
11
VICTORIA WEST
135
24
23

DISTRICT 26 O'LEARY - WEST POINT

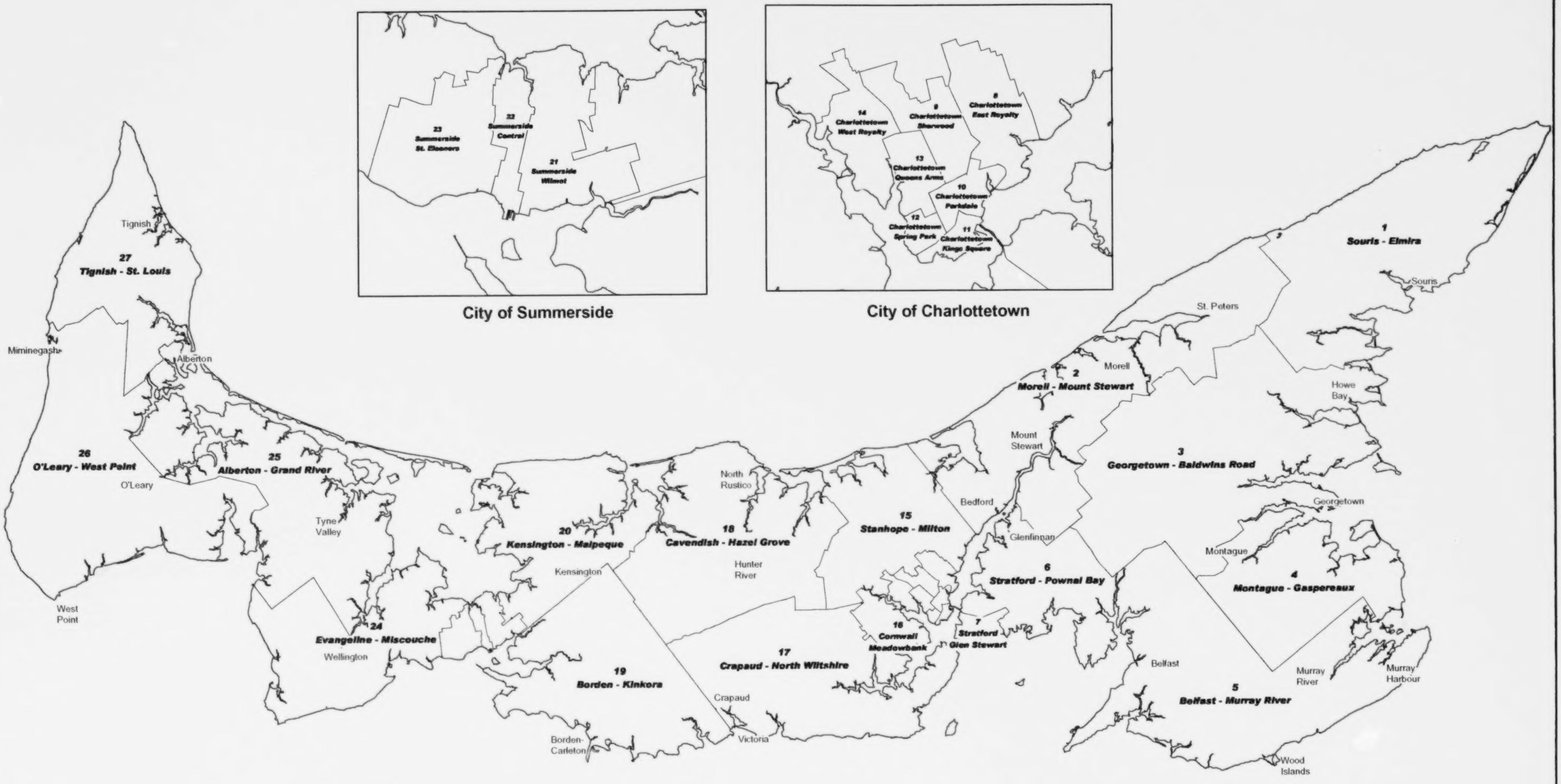
Recommended Electoral District No. 27 Tignish - St. Louis

The recommended electoral district of Tignish - St. Louis is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the north boundary of the community of Miminegash; thence northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Norway/Seacow Pond; thence southwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Alberton Harbour; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Alberton Harbour and West Lake Channel to Rte 12; thence northwardly along Rte 12 to the north boundary of the community of Alberton; thence along the boundary of the community of Alberton northwardly, westwardly and southwardly to the Cascumpec Road - Rte 12; thence southwardly along the Cascumpec Road to the Mill River East Road - Rte 145; thence westwardly along the Mill River East Road to the Foy Road; thence westwardly along the Foy Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Center Line Road - Rte 151; thence westwardly along the Center Line Road to the Dunbar Road; thence northwardly along the Dunbar Road to the south boundary of the community of St. Louis; thence westwardly and northwardly along the community boundary of St. Louis to the Union Road - Rte 152; thence westwardly along the Union Road to the east boundary of the community of Miminegash; thence northwardly and westwardly along the community boundary of Miminegash to the Northumberland Strait or to the point of commencement.


NORWAY
SEACOW POND
NAIL POND
ANGLO TIGNISH
SKINNERS POND
ASCENSION
160
WATERFORD
27
156
PALMER ROAD
ST FELIX
158
ST PETER AND ST PAUL
PLEASANT VIEW
ST ROCH
14
DEBLOIS
KILDARE CAPES
ST LOUIS
152
GREENMOUNT
EBBSFLEET
WOODVALE
MIMINEGASH
ST EDWARD
12
153
ALMA
MONTROSE
ST LAWRENCE
151
HUNTLEY
ROSEVILLE
26
ELMSDALE
150
2
BROCKTON
25
ROSEBANK
BROOKLYN
PIUSVILLE
149
145

DISTRICT 27 TIGNISH - St. LOUIS


City of Summerside

City of Charlottetown

23
Summerside
St. Eleanors
22
Summerside
Central
21
Summerside
Wilmot
14
Charlottetown
West Royalty
9
Charlottetown
Sherwood
8
Charlottetown
East Royalty
13
Charlottetown
Queens Arms
10
Charlottetown
Parkdale
12
Charlottetown
Spring Park
11
Charlottetown
Kings Square
Tignish
27
Tignish - St. Louis
Miminegash
Alberton
26
O'Leary - West Point
O'Leary
West Point
25
Alberton - Grand River
Tyne Valley
24
Evangeline - Miscouche
Wellington
20
Kensington - Malpeque
Kensington
19
Borden - Kinkora
Borden-Carleton
18
Cavendish - Hazel Grove
North Rustico
Hunter River
17
Crapaud - North Wiltshire
Crapaud
Victoria
16
Cornwall
Meadowbank
15
Stanhope - Milton
Bedford
7
Stratford
Glen Stewart
6
Stratford - Pownal Bay
Glenfinnan
Mount Stewart
2
Morell - Mount Stewart
Morell
St. Peters
1
Souris - Elmira
Souris
Howe Bay
3
Georgetown - Baldwins Road
Georgetown
Montague
4
Montague - Gaspereaux
Belfast
5
Belfast - Murray River
Murray River
Murray Harbour
Wood Islands

Provincial Electoral Districts
Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission
October 5, 2004

Schedule II

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS - 2004

DATE	LOCATION
February 9	Rosebank - Westisle Composite High School
February 11	Southern Kings - Southern Kings Consolidated School
February 12	Stratford - Stratford Town Hall
February 16	Wellington - Vanier Community Center
February 23	Summerside - Loyalist Inn
February 25	Pooles Corner - Whim Inn
March 1	Ellerslie - Ellerslie Consolidated School
March 3	Kensington - Kensington Recreation Center
March 4	Rollo Bay - Rollo Bay Inn
March 8	Crapaud - Crapaud Curling Rink
March 9	Charlottetown - Holland College Lecture Theatre
March 22	Morell - Morell High School
March 23	Cornwall - Dutch Inn
September 7	North Rustico - Canadian Legion Br. 13
September 8	Cardigan - Cardigan Fire Hall
September 9	O'Leary - O'Leary Loins Club Hall
September 13	Mount Carmel - Hotel Village sur l'ocean

APPENDIX B

List of Presenters

Monday, February 9 - Rosebank (Westisle Composite High School)

1. Dickieson, Dr. Herb (O'Leary)
2. Shea, Hon. Gail, MLA (Minister of Transportation and Public Works)
3. Dunn, Cletus, MLA (District 26)
4. Rodgerson, Eva, MLA (District 25)
5. Quinn, Mike

Wednesday, February 11 - Southern Kings (Southern Kings Consolidated School)

No presenters

Thursday, February 12 - Stratford (Stratford Town Centre)

1. Jenkins, His Worship, Mayor Kevin (Town of Stratford)
2. McKenna, David, MLA (District 7)
3. White, David

Monday, February 16 - Wellington (Vanier Community Centre)

1. Richard, Gerry
2. MacLean, Edith

Monday, February 23 - Summerside (Loyalist Country Inn)

1. MacNeill, Gardiner
2. Williams, Elmer
3. Nesbitt, Michael
4. MacDonald, Helen, MLA (District 22)

Wednesday, February 25 - Pooles Corner (Whim Inn)

1. Price, Dr. Richard
2. Perry, Edith
3. MacDonald, Kent
4. Peters, Reg
5. Cudmore, Lorne

Monday, March 1 - Ellerslie (Ellerslie Consolidated School)

1. Henderson, Robert
2. Robinson, Peter
3. Leard, Greg
4. Dyment, James

List of Presenters (Continued)

Wednesday, March 3 - Kensington (Kensington Recreational Centre)

1. Mountain, Heidi

Thursday, March 4 - Rollo Bay (Rollo Bay Inn)

No presenters

Monday, March 8 - Crapaud (Crapaud Curling Club)

No presenters

Tuesday, March 9 - Charlottetown (Holland College Lecture Theatre)

1. Ralling, Jane
2. Lee, His Worship, Mayor Clifford (City of Charlottetown)

Monday, March 22 - Morell (Morell High School)

1. Dingwell, Blois
2. McGuire, Larry

Tuesday, March 23 - Cornwall (Dutch Inn)

1. Kelly, His Worship, Mayor Jack (Town of Cornwall)
2. Kelly, Anne
3. MacKinley, Ron, MLA (District 16)
4. Brown, J'Nan (Fair Vote Canada and Every Vote Counts)

Tuesday, September 7 - North Rustico (North Rustico Canadian Legion, Br. 13)

1. Jenkins, His Worship, Mayor Kevin (Town of Stratford)
2. Meggs, Deputy Mayor Peter (Town of Cornwall)
3. Coles, Ron (District 9 PC Association)
4. Gilbank, Bernard (District 9 PC Association)
5. Lee, His Worship, Mayor Clifford (City of Charlottetown)
6. Gallant, Norman (North Rustico)
7. Shaw, James (District 17 Liberal Association)
8. Robichaud, Gary (Leader, Island New Democrats)

Wednesday, September 8 - Cardigan (Cardigan Fire Hall)

1. Price, Dr. Richard (Cardigan)
2. McGuire, Larry (District 2)
3. Thompson, Robert (District 6 PC Association)
4. Gillis, Don; Dunn, James; Reid, Edna; Bevan, Tom and Duffy, Anna (District 8)
5. Curley, Philip (District 5 PC Association)
6. Halliday, Diana (District 6)
7. MacDonald, Philip (Souris)

List of Presenters (Continued)

Thursday, September 9 - O'Leary (O'Leary Lions Club Hall)

1. MacWilliams, Ronnie (District 25 Liberal Association)
2. Robinson, Lorraine (District 23 PC Association)
3. Dickieson, Dr. Herb (O'Leary)
4. LeClair, Gerald (District 26 PC Association)
5. Wallace, Nancy (Chair, Community Council of O'Leary)
6. Murphy, His Worship, Mayor Pat (Town of Alberton)
7. Howard, Dale (District 25 PC Association)
8. Yeo, Fairley (Knutsford Women's Institute)
9. McAlduff, Brenda (District 27 Liberal Association)
10. Gavin, Lloyd (Tignish)

Monday, September 13 - Mount Carmel (Hôtel Village sur l'océan)

1. Arsenault, Robert (Comité consultatif des communauteé acadiennes)
2. Arsenault, Edgar (Regroupement des communautés Evangeline)
3. Henderson, Robert (District 23 Liberal Association)
4. Bernard, Maria (Société Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin)

Alphabetical List of Written Submissions Received

February and March 2004

- Bernard, Marie (La présidente, La Société Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin)
- Dingwell, Blois
- Gillis, Judy
- Henderson, Robert
- Jackson, Wyatt
- Jenkins, His Worship, Mayor Kevin (Town of Stratford)
- Kelly, Mayor Jack (Town of Cornwall)
- Lee, His Worship, Mayor Clifford (City of Charlottetown)
- MacNeill, Gardiner
- Mountain, Heidi
- Perry, Edith
- Price, Dr. Richard
- Williams, Elmer

September 2004

- Arsenault, Robert (Comité consultatif des communauté acadiennes)
- Arsenault, Edgar (Regroupement des communautés Evangeline)
- Bernard, Maria (Société Saint-Thomas-d'Aquin)
- Coles, Ron (District 9 PC Association)
- Connor, Hans
- Dickieson, Dr. Herb (O'Leary)
- Dingwell, Blois
- Dyment, B. Roy
- Gavin, Lloyd
- Gillis, Don (Residents of District 8)
- Halliday, Diana
- Henderson, Robert (District 23 Liberal Association)
- Howard, Dale (District 25 PC Association)
- Jenkins, His Worship, Mayor Kevin (Town of Stratford)
- Kemp, Lowell (District 25 PC Association)
- LeClair, Gerald (District 26 PC Association)
- Lee, His Worship, Mayor Clifford (City of Charlottetown)
- MacDonald, Helen, MLA (District 22)
- MacDonald, Wilbur, MLA (District 6)
- MacDonald, Philip
- MacWilliams, Ronnie (District 25 Liberal Association)
- McAlduff, Brenda (District 27 Liberal Association)
- McMillan, Emmerson (Ascension)

- Meggs, Deputy Mayor Peter (Town of Cornwall)
- Murphy, Marion
- Murphy, Terry (City of Summerside)
- Perry, Edith
- Peters, Earl
- Price, Dr. Richard
- Robinson, Lorraine (District 23 PC Association)
- Shaw, James (District 17 Liberal Association)
- Stewart, Claudette (President, West Point Development Corporation)
- Thompson, Robert (District 6 PC Association)
- Wallace, Ivan (Residents of District 23)
- Wallace, Nancy (Chair, Community of O'Leary)
- Williams, Elmer H.
- Yeo, Fairley (Knutsford)

SOURCES

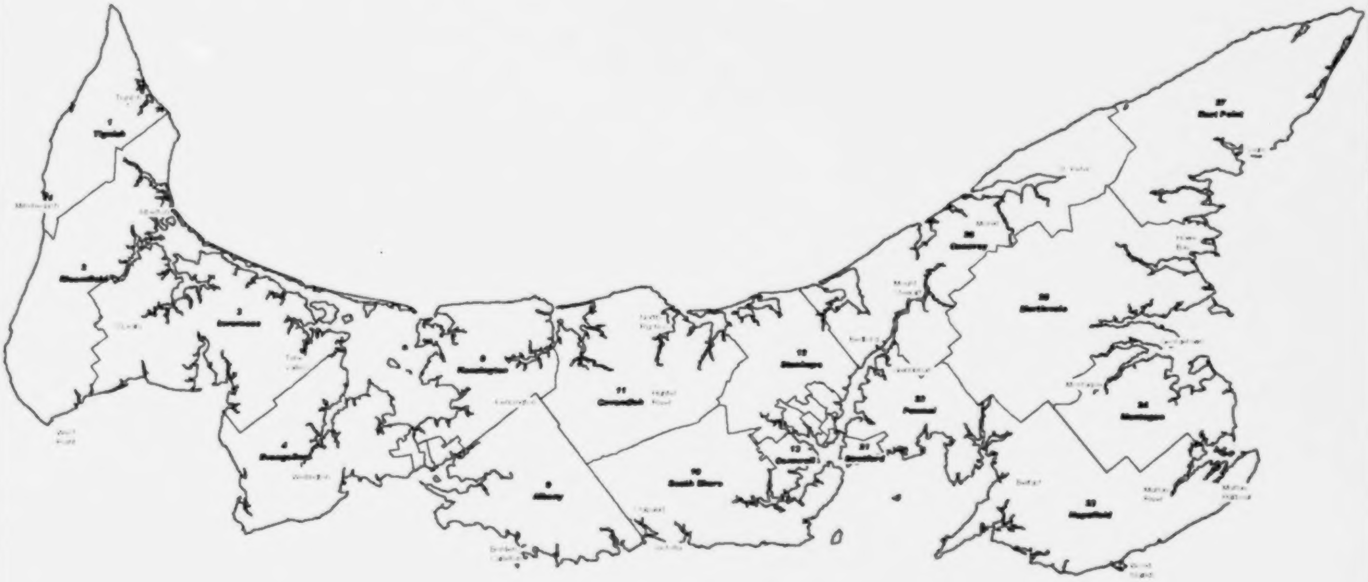
The following are supplementary to those referred to in the Interim Report.

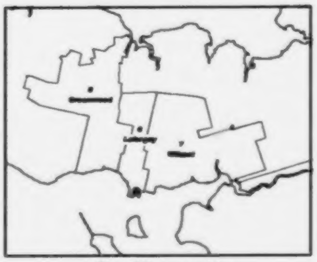
1. Report of the Manitoba Electoral Boundaries Commission, 1998.

2. ***New Brunswick Broadcasting Co. v. Nova Scotia (Speaker of the House of Assembly)*** [1993] 1 S.C.R. 319 (SCC).

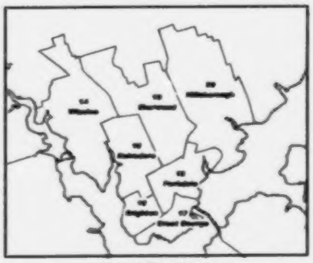
Interim Report
June 30, 2004

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
Interim Report of the
PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission





City of Summerside



City of Charlottetown

June 30, 2004

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
Interim Report of the
PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission

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- (iii) Polling Divisions From The Most Recent General Election 11
- (iv) Geographical Features 11
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Schedule I Descriptions and Maps for the Proposed 27 Electoral Districts

Schedule II Map of the Province Showing the Area and Boundaries of All Proposed Districts

Appendix A Notice of Hearings - September 7, 8, 9 and 13, 2004

Appendix B Electoral Districts Variance (+25%) to (-25%) General Election Enumeration Data

Appendix C Growth Pattern in Number of Electors 1994-2003

The Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island is pleased to present an interim report on the proposed revisions to the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts in the province. The Commission invites comments and suggestions on all the proposals contained in this interim report.

Attached as Schedule I are maps, together with legal descriptions, delineating the area and boundaries of each of the proposed 27 electoral districts. Also attached as Schedule II is a map of the province showing the area and boundaries of all proposed districts. The complete report, with maps, is posted on the Commission's website - www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

The following table is a summary of the proposed 27 electoral districts, the estimated number of electors in each, and the percentage that number varies from the electoral quotient of 3,599.

District No.	General Area Name	Estimated # Electors	District Variance
1	**Tignish**	3,505	-2.61
2	**Bloomfield**	3,584	-0.42
3	**Inverness**	3,582	-0.47
4	**Evangeline**	3,560	-1.08
5	**Greenwood**	3,529	-1.94
6	**Lafurgey**	3,572	-0.75
7	**Wilmot**	3,591	-0.22
8	**Kensington**	3,921	+8.95
9	**Albany**	3,880	+7.81
10	**South Shore**	3,897	+8.28
11	**Cavendish**	3,919	+8.89
12	**Stanhope**	3,920	+8.92
13	**Cornwall**	3,610	+0.31
14	**Winsloe**	3,269	-9.17
15	**Belvedere**	3,441	-4.39

16	**Brighton**	**3,601**	**+0.06**
17	**Great George**	**3,550**	**-1.36**
18	**Parkdale**	**3,548**	**-1.42**
19	**Sherwood**	**3,722**	**+3.42**
20	**Hillsborough**	**3,287**	**-8.67**
21	**Stratford**	**3,405**	**-5.39**
22	**Pownal**	**3,579**	**-0.56**
23	**Hopefield**	**3,510**	**-2.47**
24	**Montague**	**3,650**	**+1.42**
25	**Martinvale**	**3,512**	**-2.42**
26	**Canavoy**	**3,580**	**-0.53**
27	**East Point**	**3,456**	**-3.97**
	Total Electors:	**97,180**	

Goals, Principles and Facts

The Commission set goals and agreed on principles as well as some basic facts to guide us in the establishment of the proposed revisions to the boundaries. These are as follows:

1. The objective is to insure that each citizen is guaranteed the right to effective representation and the right to play a meaningful role in an electoral process which is established on the basis of electing one representative from each of the 27 electoral districts.

2. The number of electors in each electoral district is to be relatively equal. Any variance from absolute equality may be justified by circumstances which arise from the application of a number of factors relevant to insuring that each citizen's right to effective representation is protected.

3. Pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** the number of electors in each electoral district shall not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average

number of electors for all the proposed districts.

4. Based on the information presently in the possession of the Commission the total number of electors in the province is 97,180 and the average number of electors in each district is 3,599 (the "electoral quotient").

5. There are three communities of interest which need to be respected in proposing revisions. They are: (i) the Acadian and Francophone community; (ii) the rural area of the province or that area outside the boundaries of the four largest municipalities; and (iii) the municipalities of Charlottetown, Summerside, Cornwall and Stratford.

6. Residing outside the boundaries of Charlottetown, Summerside, Cornwall and Stratford are 54,439 electors or 56% of the electors in the province. The remaining 42,741 electors or 44% of the electors in the province, reside within the boundaries of these municipalities.

7. The proposed revision should, to the extent possible and having regard to other factors, reflect the distribution of the electorate within these two specific areas.

8. Electoral districts within Charlottetown and Summerside are to be completely within the boundaries of these municipalities.

9. The Town of Cornwall with 3,238 electors is of insufficient size to establish one complete district within its boundaries; therefore, a sufficient number of electors from an adjoining community should be added to create a district at or near the electoral quotient.

10. The Town of Stratford is to have one district totally within its boundaries comprised of 3,405 electors. The remaining electors residing in the Town (approximately 1,250) will be included in a district made up of electors (approximately 2,300) from communities with strong connection to the Town. The number of electors in both these districts is to be lower than the electoral quotient to accommodate some of the anticipated growth in this area.

11. The boundary of every electoral district will be marked by a road, river or stream. County lines and lot or township lines will not be used as boundaries unless found necessary by the application of some other relevant factor.

12. Bays and rivers shall not divide districts, unless that is necessary to accommodate some other principle or relevant factor.

13. Consideration will be given to information the Commission has obtained respecting population patterns within the Province.

14. The boundaries of the proposed electoral districts should not intersect with those of the recently established boundaries of the four federal constituencies.

15. The Towns of Alberton, Georgetown, Kensington, Montague and Souris as well as communities like Cardigan, Crapaud, Hunter River, Kinkora, Miscouche, Morell, Mount Stewart, Murray Harbour, Murray River, North Rustico, O'Leary, St. Peters Bay, Tignish, Tyne Valley, Victoria and Tignish are, relatively speaking, somewhat larger communities with close connections to adjacent smaller communities. Every effort will be made to propose revisions which respect these connections.

16. The boundaries of the above towns or communities shall not be divided by any of the electoral district boundaries.

17. The boundaries of the existing polling divisions will not be taken into consideration in the revisions proposed.

Legislative Background

Subsection 1(2) of the ***Legislative Assembly Act***, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. L-7 provides there shall be 27 members elected to the Assembly, representing each of the 27 electoral districts which are established under the provisions of Part II of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-2.1.

The schedules to the ***Act*** describe the area and boundaries of each district. Sections three, four and five of the ***Act*** provide as follows:

> **3.** Prince County is divided into nine districts, to be styled as Tignish-DeBlois, Alberton-Miminegash, West Point-Bloomfield, Evangeline-Miscouche, Cascumpec-Grand River, St. Eleanors-Summerside, Wilmot-Summerside, Kensington-Malpeque, and Borden-Kinkora. 1994, c.13, s.3.
>
> **4.** Queens County is divided into thirteen districts, to be styled as Park Corner-Oyster Bed, Crapaud-Hazel Grove, North River-Rice Point, Winsloe-West Royalty, Charlottetown-Rochford Square, Charlottetown-Kings Square, Parkdale-Belvedere, Sherwood-Hillsborough, Stanhope-East Royalty, Tracadie-Fort Augustus, Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove, and Belfast-Pownal Bay. 1994, c.13, s.4.
>
> **5.** Kings County shall be divided into five districts, to be styled as Murray River-Gaspereaux,

Montague-Kilmuir, Georgetown-Baldwin's Road, Morell-Fortune Bay, and Souris-Elmira.
1994, c.13, s.5

The ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** also provides that within 90 days after every third provincial general election there shall be a review of the "area, boundaries and names of the districts of the province." The provincial general election of September 29, 2003, was the third provincial general election since the ***Act*** was adopted by the Legislature in 1994.

By Executive Council order number EC2003-756 dated December 23, 2003, the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council provided for the establishment of this Commission. Full membership was established on January 5, 2004 when the Speaker made appointments to the Commission.

The ***Act*** allows the Commission to regulate its own proceedings and conduct its own business subject to the requirement that the Commission hold public meetings. See sections 16 and 17 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***.

The review must be conducted over a period of six months and within that time the Commission is to report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. However, there is provision in the ***Act*** for a three-month extension to be granted by Executive Council.

On May 17, 2004 the Commission requested such an extension. There were two reasons for this request. First, the Commission wanted an opportunity to obtain public input on its proposed recommendations. Secondly, as of that date the Commission did not have a response from the Chief Electoral Officer regarding a request made on March 30, 2004 to update the Register of Electors by the addition of those electors whose name did not appear on the Register of Electors but were entitled to vote pursuant to s. 65 of the ***Election Act***.

On May 18, 2004 Executive Council granted the extension. Therefore, the Commission's final report is to be delivered to the Speaker on or before October 5, 2004. The final report will constitute the Commission's recommendations to the Legislative Assembly as to the manner in which the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts should be revised.

Public Information and Consultation

The first important function identified by the Commission was to inform the public of its mandate and some of the issues we would have to address in fulfilling that mandate. Because this is the first time in the history of the Province that the electoral boundaries have been reviewed by a Commission which is independent of the Legislative Assembly, the dissemination of such information was important. To this end, the Commission established its web site, www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca, where we published a substantial amount of relevant material. This material continues to be posted on the site which we recommend for the public's reference.

The Commission held 13 public meetings at different locations across the province. Public notice of these meetings was given on the web site as well as in daily and weekly newspapers published throughout the province.

Approximately 111 people attended the 13 meetings and 31 made both oral and written submissions. In addition, four written submissions were received from an organization and individuals who did not attend the public meetings. All submissions, both oral and written, are posted on the Commission's web site.

The Commission extended a written invitation to all 27 sitting MLA's to either make submissions at one of the public meetings, make a submission in writing or attend a private meeting with the Commission. Some MLA's attended the meetings and made submissions while others attended the meetings and did not make submissions. The Commission also met privately with four MLA's.

In advance of the public meetings we decided not to prepare a proposed electoral map. Having now had the opportunity to consider the issues in the context of the submissions received, as well as in the context of all the information the Commission considers relevant, we have prepared a draft electoral map for public discussion. An additional four public hearings will be held across the province in September to receive input on our proposed recommendations. A copy of the advertisement which will be appearing in local newspapers with the particulars on the public hearings, including the rules to be followed in making a submission, is attached as Appendix "A." In the meantime and at any time before August 23, 2004, we invite written submissions on the proposals. All submissions will again be posted on the Commission's website.

Reasons for Proposed Revisions

The electoral process in this province is based on the establishment of 27 geographic areas (electoral districts) which are comprised of a certain number of electors all of whom have the right to vote for a candidate of their choice to represent them in the Legislative Assembly. To insure fairness of the process for each voter, it is necessary to periodically review the area and the boundaries of the electoral districts.

The revision of boundaries is ultimately more than a numbers exercise. Accordingly, the revisions we propose have been formulated not only on the basis of there being a certain number of electors in each district but, as well, on the application of factors which are relevant to the right of individual electors to effective representation in the Legislative Assembly and their right to play a meaningful role in this electoral process.

Section 17 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** lists the factors which are to guide the Commission in its review. It reads as follows:

> 17(1) Subject to subsection (2), in determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of a district, a Commission shall take into consideration
> (a) the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
> (b) enumeration data from the most recent general election;
> (c) polling divisions from the most recent general election;
> (d) geographical features;
> (e) population patterns;
> (f) community of interest;
> (g) municipal boundaries,
> and may consider such other factors as it regards as relevant.
>
> (2) The number of electors of a proposed district shall not be more than 25 per cent above, nor more than 25 per cent below the average number of electors of all the proposed districts.

(i) ***Charter of Rights and Freedoms***

Section 3 of the ***Charter*** reads as follows:

> **Democratic Rights**
>
> 3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.

The leading judicial authority from the Supreme Court of Canada on the interpretation of section 3 was ***Reference re Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*** (1991), 81

D.L.R. 4th 16, which is commonly referred to as the "***Carter*** decision." This decision was preceded by a decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court in ***Dixon v. British Columbia (Attorney General)*** (1989), 59 D.L.R. 4th 247.

In the context of the establishment of electoral districts the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island has rendered three decisions on the purpose of section three of the ***Charter***. The first decision found that the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of counties into sixteen dual representative districts, with a wide disparity in the number of electors in each, was unconstitutional. See: ***MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*** (1993), 104 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 232. The eventual result of this decision was the enactment of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** and the establishment by law of the existing 27 electoral districts.

In ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*** (1998) 168 D.L.R. (4th) 79 a majority of the appeal division upheld a trial division decision [See: (1996), 142 D.L.R. (4th) 343] which had found the plus or minus 25 per cent variance as well as the initial establishment of the 27 electoral districts, to be constitutionally valid. In a dissenting opinion Justice Mitchell concluded that the variance in the number of voters in each district violated the right to vote of those citizens residing in districts with a larger number of electors. In compliance with the direction from the Supreme Court of Canada in ***Carter***, he was careful not to randomly select an applicable variance and state that it applied to the establishment of electoral districts in the province.

The most recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to address the scope of the right to vote is ***Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)***, [2003] SCC 37. While considering the right to vote in a context other than the establishment of electoral boundaries, a majority of the court expanded the scope of the right and recognized that not only did it provide the individual citizen with the right to effective representation but it also provided the citizen with the right to play a meaningful role in the electoral process, whatever that process might be.

In all of the above decisions the courts have concluded that effective representation includes the right to have a voice in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly and the right to bring concerns or grievances to the attention of one's representative. Relative parity in the number of electors in each district and not absolute parity in the number of voters, is the primary condition of effective representation.

The number of electors in each electoral district is important however, because any system of government which dilutes unduly one citizen's vote as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted. Uneven and unfair representation will result, if there is wide disparity or unjustified inequality in the number of voters in the different electoral districts. See: ***Carter*** at p. 35.

The issue is whether the departure from equality in the number of electors in each district is inconsistent with the right to effective representation of those electors in districts with a proportionally large number of electors. If the deviation from absolute equality interferes with the right of a citizen in one part of the province to effective representation, in the sense that it dilutes their voice in deliberations of the Legislature or reduces access to their representative, the deviation is not justified and the citizen's constitutional right to vote is violated.

The Commission does not interpret the above judicial decisions as giving it the authority to recommend or the Legislature the authority to approve the revision of districts with a variance at either end of the plus or minus 25 percent range. Furthermore, the case law does not lay down any fixed rules for acceptable deviations from absolute equality of electors in each district.

On the other hand, we interpret the authorities as a direction that any deviation from the electoral quotient must be justified. Constitutional principles impose upon us and the Legislature, the burden of minimizing any variation or deviation, wherever possible.

Furthermore, the Commission is unable to randomly select a certain percentage as an acceptable variation and apply it to all or some of the electoral districts in the province. ***Charter*** principles, properly applied to section three, require that all variances or deviations from the electoral quotient must be justified on the basis of the factors listed in ss. 17(1) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** or some other factor relevant to the right of each citizen to effective representation and the right to play a meaningful role in the electoral system. In short, the relevant factors may drive the numbers but the numbers don't trump the application of the relevant factors unless the numbers result in a variance greater than plus or minus 25 percent of the electoral quotient.

While it would be open to us to do so, we are not recommending any change to the plus or minus 25% variance permitted by the ***Act***. Based on the present electoral quotient, only 360 voters constitute a 10% change in each electoral district; therefore, we are of the opinion the existing variance is necessary to accommodate patterns of growth and decline between boundary reviews. While our present assessment of the relevant factors does not justify variances greater than those provided for in this proposal, at some time in the future the application of relevant factors may justify greater variations than those we propose.

(ii) Enumeration Data

As the result of an amendment to the ***Election Act***, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-2, in 2002, an enumeration is no longer conducted before each provincial general election. Therefore, no "enumeration data" as such exists from the general election of September 29, 2003. Instead, the Chief Electoral Officer maintains a Register of Electors which is to represent an accurate record of the electors as of the last provincial general election. The Register is updated at each election by way of a confirmation process. In this process, confirmation officers go door to door and determine whether or not electors should be registered to vote in a particular district and whether additional names should be added to the Register.

When this process is completed, the Chief Electoral Officer compiles an official list of electors for that particular election. All citizens whose name appear on the official list are entitled to vote in the election. However, those whose names do not appear on the list may be permitted to vote, if they are prepared to take an oath at the voting booth on polling day that they are qualified under the provisions of the ***Election Act***.

At some of the 13 public meetings inquiries were made of the Commission as to whether or not those individuals who appeared at a polling station on polling day and whose name did not appear to be on the list of electors, yet were prepared to take an oath indicating that they were entitled to vote, had their names entered into the Register of Electors. The advice we received from the Chief Electoral Officer was that the official list and thus the Register of Electors was not updated with this information.

This was of concern to the Commission because it left some doubt as to the number of electors in each district and across the province. Therefore, on March 30, 2004 the Commission requested the Chief Electoral Officer to ascertain from the information in his possession the number of electors who were required to take oath in order to vote and whose name was not entered in the

Register of Electors.

The Chief Electoral Officer made application to the Supreme Court seeking directions as to whether or not he was under an obligation to update the Register of Electors as requested by the Commission. On June 8, 2004 the application was heard and Madam Justice Matheson made an order directing the Chief Electoral Officer to comply with the Commission's request.

The Commission expects the information will be provided in sufficient time to complete the final report; however, for purposes of preparing this interim report the Commission has relied on the information received from the Chief Electoral Officer and extracted from the Register of Electors after the general election of September 29, 2003. According to the Register of Electors as presently constituted, there are 97,180 electors in the 27 electoral districts. The average number of electors in each electoral district is 3,599.

(iii) Polling Divisions From The Most Recent General Election

Concern was expressed by many who made submissions at our public meetings about the manner in which existing polling divisions have been established. There is some dissatisfaction with some of the existing poll boundaries. The alignment of an electoral district into polling divisions is not within the mandate of this Commission. It is the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer to undertake and complete this process following the establishment of the revised 27 electoral districts by the Legislature. Because of the possible unsuitability of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the Commission has decided they were not a useful tool or a relevant factor in proposing new boundaries for the electoral districts.

(iv) Geographical Features

There are no geographical features of the province which make it particularly difficult to lay out the area and boundaries of the electoral districts. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated of all the provinces in Canada and it is free of any geographical barriers which may separate and isolate its residents. Distances are minimal. No resident would be much more than one hundred kilometers from any one of the four large urban centers and not much more than 160 kilometers from the capital city of the province. Access to these centers and others is easy because of a fine system of roads.

There are some hydrological features of the Island which warrant consideration in determining boundaries of the electoral districts. All of these, except for the division of the present district of Tracadie-Fort Augustus by the Hillsborough River, were addressed in the establishment of the 27 districts in 1994. We have taken this into consideration. Proposed district 26 is only partially divided by the Hillsborough River.

(v) Population Patterns

The Department of Provincial Treasury has compiled information from the 2001 census illustrating the population trends over the past ten years. The report of the Statistics Branch entitled "A First Look At The 2001 Census Of Population" has been an invaluable resource for the Commission. It is published on the Commission's website under "Research." The URL for direct online access is: http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/pt_2001census.pdf

We also refer to Appendix B "Electoral District Variance 1994-2003" and Appendix C "Growth Patterns In Number of Electors 1994-2003".

On the basis of this information we are of the view Summerside, Cornwall, Charlottetown and Stratford, will continue as the primary growth centres between now and the next review. Consequently, some of the proposed electoral districts in these municipalities have a number of electors which are below the present electoral quotient. Before the next review it is likely the number of electors in these districts will at least rise to the present quotient and quite possibly exceed it.

Specifically, within the city of Charlottetown, there are areas of both growing and declining population. For example, the number of electors in the district of Winsloe - West Royalty grew by 27.5% between 1994 and 2003 while the number of electors in Charlottetown - Kings Square declined by 4.8% over the same period. To accommodate these opposing trends, we propose that some districts in the City exceed the electoral quotient and that others be closer to or below the quotient.

Based on the population patterns of the last ten years and based on the capability for expanded development, there is little doubt that proposed districts 14 and 20 will continue to experience growth. This is why we propose they now be established with a number of electors significantly below the quotient.

We point out that another way to further accommodate this growth would be to increase the number of electors in proposed districts 16 and 17 to the point where they exceed the quotient by a greater percentage. This may be acceptable because, based on the population patterns in this area in the last ten years, these proposed districts are unlikely to experience significant growth before the next review.

To a much lesser extent the same situation may exist in the City of Summerside. The core of downtown Summerside is not likely to grow significantly in terms of population, whereas the districts to the east and west of the core can be expected to show some growth. There is less capacity to accommodate these growth patterns in Summerside while retaining the electoral districts within the municipal boundaries. Accordingly, the three districts we propose have a number of electors approximately equal to the electoral quotient.

Stratford is the fastest growing community of the province. The number of electors in the present district of Glenn Stewart - Bellevue Cove (which extends beyond the boundaries of the town) increased by 33.2% between 1994 and 2003. We are proposing two districts in this area, one which will be 5.39% below the electoral quotient and the other less than 1% below the quotient. Even if growth continues at only partially the pace of the last ten years and even if growth is split between the two proposed districts, the number of electors in the two districts at the time of the next review will quite likely exceed the quotient.

Another situation arising from the proposed revision, in terms of population patterns, may need explanation. The area between Charlottetown and Summerside, proposed districts eight to 12, have the greatest variance from the electoral quotient - in the range of plus 8.95% and plus 7.81%.

There are two reasons for this. First the area is essentially sandwiched between the two cities and when we decided to respect the municipal boundaries of both, it restricted our ability to reduce the number of electors in the area of districts 8 to 12. Secondly, when we decided to respect the federal boundary of Cardigan and Malpeque, some of the electors which might be included in the proposed district 26 remained in the area encompassed by the area proposed districts eight to 12. An additional consideration in deciding not to cross the federal boundary was the large geographic size of proposed district number 26, if it was extended beyond that boundary.

While the resulting variances are high in relation to those in the other districts we propose, the variances for the entire area are much improved over the present situation and the proposed districts are compact geographical territories each with a somewhat major community which serves the remainder of the district. All the communities within each district have close ties with one another having regard to their common community of interest where the shared attributes of the population range from people involved in the primary industries of tourism, agriculture and fisheries to those who commute to the cities of Summerside and Charlottetown for employment and many services.

We invite public response on the situation in this area. The dilemma confronting us here illustrates what is involved in balancing the relevant factors, applying the proper principles and in attempting to attain our stated goals. The entire process of review is a delicate balancing act where a decision affecting one boundary has ramifications for many other areas.

(vi) Community of Interest

Social scientists will concede that despite frequent usage of the word "community" it remains ambiguous. In practical terms, communities are aggregations of people with common interests, be they economic, social, linguistic or cultural. See: Alan Stewart, *Community of Interest In Redistricting* - A research paper for the Royal commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, December 1990. Filed as an Exhibit in ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Province of Prince Edward Island*** (1996), 142 D.L.R. (4th) 343 (PEISCTD)

In the context of revising or constructing boundaries of electoral districts, John C. Courtney in his book ***Commissioned Ridings – Designing Canada's Electoral Districts*** McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001 at p. 206 wrote on the significance of a community of interest.

> From the outset, community of interest was seen as a way of recognizing and accepting a shared attribute as an integral part of representational building block. That attribute might be defined according to a location, as with a neighborhood or with a set of municipal boundaries; or as a product of a common pursuit, such as economic interest or as the presence of a common trait, such as a social characteristic. If the interest were judged to be sufficiently paramount or if dividing it between two or more constituencies would in some sense harm the interests of that community, then, so the theory goes, it could justifiably be kept in tact and made a part of a particular riding even if it compromised the ideal of equal population districts.

The concept of community of interest encompasses more than the parochial self-interest of certain areas of the province. See: ***Courtney*** at p. 213.

Historically, electoral districts were distributed on the basis of the three counties. The 16 dual member districts were allocated to the three counties – five in Kings, six in Queens and five in Prince. When this electoral system was found to be unconstitutional because of the extreme deviation in the number of electors in different districts, the existing 27 districts were also distributed on the basis of counties as provided for by sections three, four and five of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***. Ironically, it is now evident this county distribution could only have been accomplished in 1994 by structuring electoral districts where the number of electors varied by as much as 21 percent above the electoral quotient at the time and by as much as 19.92 percent below that quotient. With the passage of time the variance widens. See: Appendix B.

The most significant contributor to the extreme variance is the disparity in population among the three counties. The population in each, based on the census of 2001, is as follows:

Kings -	19,180
Queens -	71,619
Prince -	44,495

Source: Department of Provincial Treasury "A First Look at The 2001 Census of Population." Table 4 at page 4.

Unlike other provinces, the counties in Prince Edward Island were never rural municipal authorities. They were simply geographic divisions. See: MacKinnon, The Government of Prince Edward Island University of Toronto, 1951 at p.274. There are many municipal authorities across the rural areas of province with power to regulate many of the affairs of their citizens. These municipal units, together with the provincial and federal governments, constitute the governing units of our society. In ***MacKinnon*** Justice DesRoches wrote about the significance of counties. He stated:

> ...I am not convinced that in this Province counties are, or were ever meant to be, permanent political communities. It is impossible to know what Samuel Holland had in mind when, some 230 years ago, he drew two lines on the map of the then "Island of St. John" and thereby created the divisions now known as Kings, Queens and Prince Counties. If Holland expected the three areas thus created to develop into significant individual political entities, as has occurred in other jurisdictions, then surely he was a much better surveyor than a prognosticator. County

> government simply has not developed in Prince Edward Island. While some county affiliation still exists in the justice system (e.g. each county has its own sheriff), the respondent was hard pressed to identify any other significant government services which are delivered on a county basis. School boards are not organized along county lines. The five Regional Service Centres, which deliver both federal and provincial government services to those areas of the Island at some distance from Charlottetown, are not organized along county lines.

The practices and the traditions of the past will not support the continuation of the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of county lines. As Justice DesRoches said in ***MacKinnon*** at para 73:

> ... to argue justification based on the practices of the past is not persuasive because while history defines the present, it should not necessarily be allowed to dictate the future.

It has been suggested the wording of sections three, four and five of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** restricts a Commission in its review of the area and boundaries of the existing 27 electoral districts because, it is argued, the Commission is bound to recommend the retention of the distribution of districts on the basis of counties. In particular, much has been made of the use of the word "shall" in section five allocating five electoral district to the county of Kings. See: *Report on Electoral Reform* December, 18, 2003 at p. 63. In our view this position is completely untenable.

The review of the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts after every three provincial general elections is actually about the Commission recommending legislative amendments to sections three, four and five of the ***Act*** or any successor sections. This may include a recommendation that electoral districts no longer be designated on the basis of an allocation for each county. Furthermore, ss. 17(1) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** which sets out the factors which a Commission may consider in its review, makes no mention of the allocation of districts on the basis of counties. Therefore, the fact that the initial 27 districts were allocated by county does not bind this Commission to recommend the same or any allocation on that basis.

Within this small province our individual sense of place is strong. In many ways this is what causes Islanders to be very much engaged in an electoral system where we identify closely with an electoral district and where we have the opportunity to elect a representative who is directly accountable to the citizens in this specific geographic area not only for policy decisions which affect the district but, as well, for those decisions which affect the province as a whole. We must never lose sight of the fact that the most important function in any electoral process is the right and ability of each individual citizen to cast a vote. The result, the number of representatives, how we elect them and the cost of the system are all meaningless if the citizen does not cast a ballot. In terms of voter participation the experience with our electoral system is unparalleled in the rest of the country. Voting citizens of P.E.I. have a real sense their vote does make a difference and this explains why, since the electoral system moved to single member ridings, 85% of those citizens eligible to vote, did vote.

However, if the manner in which electoral districts are structured results in an inequality in voting power because of unjustified deviations in the number of electors in each district, voter apathy may be soon to follow. To protect against the entrenchment of such apathy, electoral districts need to be maintained on the basis of relative equality in the number of electors and on the basis of a true community of interest. In the result, every citizen will have effective representation and the opportunity to continue to play a meaningful role in the electoral process.

The maintenance of electoral districts on the basis of a fixed allocation for each of the three counties will not yield this result. First, the allocation of districts on this basis makes it impossible to achieve relative equality in voting power. Consequently, the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of the existing county allocations could leave the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** vulnerable to a successful ***Charter*** application. Secondly, the three counties do not represent distinct communities of interest.

We have identified three communities of interest in the province which should be recognized in the revision of the area and boundaries of electoral districts. In 1995 and subsequent to the establishment of the existing 27 electoral districts, there was an extensive municipal amalgamation in the province which significantly expanded the boundaries of the cities of Summerside and Charlottetown as well as the town of Cornwall. It also resulted in the amalgamation of a number of communities to form the town of Stratford. These four municipalities now constitute the four primary urban centers within the province.

Each of these municipalities are growth centers in terms of both residential and commercial activity. They have an extensive system of municipal government which provides a broad range of services to their citizens. Many residents of these cities and towns are employed within their boundaries. As well, the health, educational, recreational and retail needs of the residents are met by services delivered within their boundaries. They have a separate and somewhat substantial tax base which, supplemented with revenue from the federal and provincial governments, sustains their infrastructure requirements like the construction and maintenance of streets as well as sewer and water systems.

Considering the number of electors located within each of these four municipalities, we attempted to establish electoral districts that would be confined within each municipal boundary. This can be achieved within the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside; however, the town of Cornwall does not have a sufficient number of electors to warrant the establishment of one electoral district completely within its boundaries. The town of Stratford is not sufficiently large to warrant two electoral districts within its boundaries. Accordingly, the electoral district comprising all of the town of Cornwall is also comprised of approximately 400 electors from the adjoining communities of Meadowbank and Clyde River. With respect to the town of Stratford, we propose one electoral district completely within the boundaries of the town and another electoral district comprised of the remaining 1,250 electors in the town and approximately 2,300 electors from communities adjoining town boundaries.

In summary, 44% of the electors in the province reside within the boundaries of the four largest municipalities. We propose that 44% or 12 of the 27 districts be established within these municipalities or be comprised of electors the majority of whom reside in the municipalities.

The remaining rural area of the province is comprised of electors with their economic and social interests firmly rooted in the primary industries of tourism, agriculture and fisheries. Some electors, particularly those residing closer to Charlottetown and Summerside, commute to work in these two cities. The interest which citizens of this area have in government policies relating to health care, education, transportation, agriculture, fisheries and the environment, is distinct from the interest of those electors or citizens living within the four municipalities.

In various locations throughout the rural area, there are smaller municipal units, towns or communities, which act as service centers. While these municipal units do not contain a sufficient number of electors to constitute separate electoral districts, we recognize the importance of keeping a link between them and the area they serve. Accordingly, in designing and proposing a revision to the electoral boundaries, we have attempted not to separate the community from the area with which it is most connected.

Within the rural community of interest there exists a distinct community of interest which must be recognized in revising electoral boundaries. This is the Acadian and Francophone community. Great strides have been taken in this province in the past number of years to preserve and foster the Acadian and Francophone language and identity. While there is only one region of the province which might justify the establishment of an electoral district in furtherance of these objectives, it has been recognized by the court that, if necessary, a variance somewhat higher than that in other areas will be justified. This is the region presently comprising the electoral district of Evangeline-Miscouche. We propose accomplishing this objective and yet have a number of electors in the district near the electoral quotient. While the district is comprised mostly of people of the Acadian language and culture, historically and traditionally the electoral district within which these electors are located has been also comprised of a number of electors who are Anglophones. The boundaries of the proposed electoral district of Evangeline will see this tradition continue with the great majority (75%) of the electors being Acadian and/or Francophone.

We note that there are a number of people of Acadian heritage in Tignish, Summerside, Rustico and Souris. While the numbers do not warrant the consideration of separate electoral districts, we have attempted not to divide these communities by a district boundary so as to dilute the Acadian Francophone voice in the electoral district where these areas are located.

In summary, approximately 54,420 or 56% of the electors reside within the rural community of interest. Accordingly, we propose that 56% or 15 of the 27 electoral districts be established throughout this area of the province.

(vii) Municipal Boundaries

As we have indicated in our consideration of the community of interest factor, we propose that the municipal boundaries of the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside as well as Stratford and Cornwall be respected. Furthermore the municipal boundaries of most other communities in the province are respected in these proposals because every attempt has been made to avoid dividing these communities by district boundary lines.

(viii) Other Relevant Factors

At the present time, the boundaries of electoral districts are marked by county lines and lot or township lines many of which are not known to the electors. This results in confusion as to precisely where an electoral district begins and ends. To eliminate this confusion every proposed boundary, with two exceptions, are demarcations such as roads, rivers or streams. The two exceptions are: (1) part of the boundary between proposed districts nine and 10 is the county line between Prince and Queens County; and (2) the boundary between proposed districts 12 and 26 is the lot or township line between lots 34 and 35.

Another relevant factor is the compatibility of the boundaries of provincial electoral districts with those of the federal electoral constituencies. Accordingly, we are proposing that the boundaries of the provincial electoral districts do not cross the boundaries of the recently revised federal constituencies.

Finally, as we stated under our discussion of community of interest, the towns of Alberton, Georgetown, Kensington, Montague and Souris, as well as communities like Cardigan, Crapaud, Hunter River, Kinkora, Miscouche, Morell, Mt. Stewart, Murray Harbour, Murray River, North Rustico, O'Leary, St. Peter's, Tignish, Tyne Valley, and Victoria have a strong community connection with the adjacent rural areas. We have made every effort to construct districts which respected this connection and to include these towns and communities within the area they serve.

The Names

The districts are presently named using the names of two communities within the electoral district. While sections three, four and five of the ***Act*** "style" the districts by name only, the districts are "described" pursuant to s-s. 2(2) in the Schedule to the ***Act*** by the name and a number. For example, "Electoral District No. 1 Souris - Elmira." As a result the districts have come to be commonly known by both their name and number. Formally, however, in the Legislative Assembly they are referred to by name only.

We are proposing that the districts be "styled" by the use of one name rather than the hyphenated name. We have chosen a community in the district as the proposed name. Furthermore, we are proposing that the description of the district include a number, with the sequence being in reverse to that presently used.

We welcome the public's input on the method and manner of naming the revised districts. There are a couple of options other than the ones we are proposing.

First, the existing name and numbering pattern could be continued. Some names may have to be changed because, as the result of the proposed realignment of boundaries, communities which presently constitute a name may no longer be in the same electoral district as the other named community. There are some districts, however, where the name would not have to change as it remains representative of the area encompassed by the proposed realigned boundaries. For example, Evangeline-Miscouche, Kensington-Malpeque. Furthermore, there are other districts where only a part of the name would have to change. For example, Tignish-DeBlois might now be known as Tignish-St. Louis and Alberton-Miminegash could be known as Alberton-West Point.

A second option is that names, rather than being communities within the district, could be those of people, places or events of some historical significance to the area. We welcome discussion on these and any additional options.

Conclusion

In summary, we propose the repeal of sections three, four and five of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** and the enactment of a new s.3. We also propose the amendment of s-s. 2(1) of the ***Act.***

We propose that ss. 2(1) and s. 3 be amended to read as follows:

> 2.(1) The province, for the purpose of the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, is divided into twenty-seven districts, as set out in section 3.
>
> .....
>
> 3. The province is divided into twenty-seven electoral districts to be styled as Tignish, Bloomfield, Inverness, Evangeline, Greenwood, Lefurgey, Wilmot, Kensington, Albany, South Shore, Cavendish, Stanhope, Cornwall, Winsloe, Belvedere, Brighton, Great George, Parkdale, Sherwood, Hillsborough, Stratford, Pownal, Hopefield, Montague, Martinvale, Canavoy, and East Point.

Any consequential amendments identified by Legislative Counsel would also have to be made.

Respectfully submitted this 30th day of June 2004

John A. McQuaid, Chair

Roberta Hubley, Commissioner

John K. Mitchell, Q.C., Commissioner

Schedule I

Descriptions and Maps for the Proposed 27 Electoral Districts

Note:

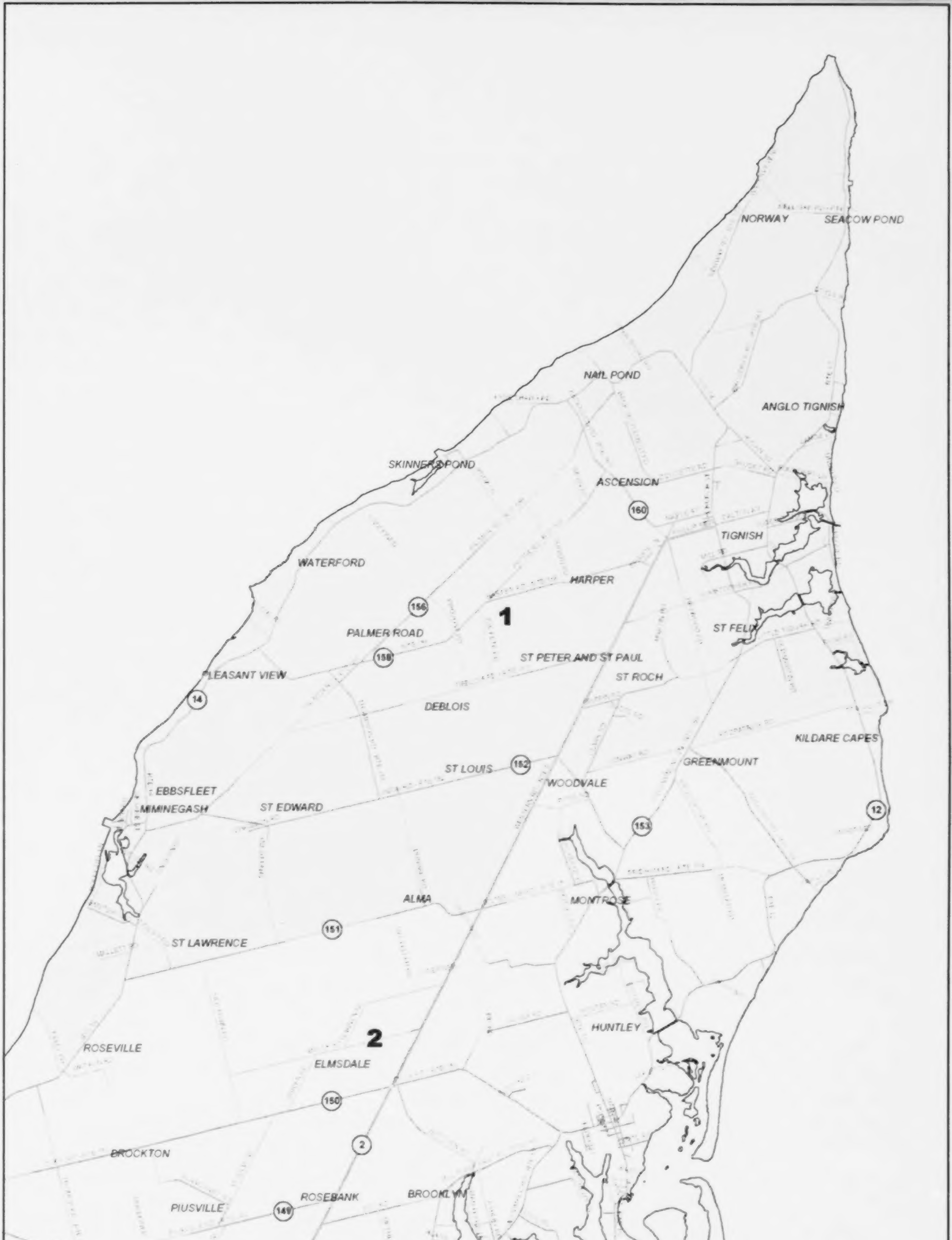
The maps are designed as a general index of the proposed electoral districts and are not intended to be used for measurements or for legal purposes.

Whenever a body of water such as river or stream forms part of a proposed electoral boundary, the actual boundary proposed will follow the middle of such body of water. Similarly, wherever a street or road forms part of a proposed electoral boundary, the actual boundary proposed will follow the centre line of the street or road.

Proposed Electoral District No. 1 Tignish

The proposed electoral district of Tignish is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the Kelly Road in Roseville; thence northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Norway/Seacow Pond; thence southwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to an eastwardly extension of the Fitzpatrick Road; thence westwardly along the Fitzpatrick Road and its extension to the Orourke Road - Rte 162; thence northwestwardly along the Orourke Road to the intersection of the Greenmount Road - Rte 153 and the Conway Road; thence westwardly along the Conway Road to the Clark Road; thence southwestwardly along the Clark Road to Union Road - Rte 152; thence northwestwardly along the Union Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Center Line Road - Rte 151; thence westwardly along the Center Line Road to Rte 14; thence southwestwardly along Rte 14 to the Kelly Road; thence northwestwardly along the Kelly Road to the Northumberland Strait or to the point of commencement.


NORWAY
SEACOW POND
NAIL POND
ANGLO TIGNISH
SKINNERS POND
ASCENSION
160
TIGNISH
WATERFORD
HARPER
156
1
PALMER ROAD
ST FELIX
158
ST PETER AND ST PAUL
PLEASANT VIEW
ST ROCH
14
DEBLOIS
KILDARE CAPES
ST LOUIS
152
GREENMOUNT
WOODVALE
EBBSFLEET
MIMINEGASH
ST EDWARD
12
153
ALMA
MONTROSE
151
ST LAWRENCE
HUNTLEY
2
ROSEVILLE
ELMSDALE
150
2
BROCKTON
ROSEBANK
BROOKLYN
PIUSVILLE
149
145
0
0.5
1
2
3
4
KM

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
Interim Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission
June 30, 2004

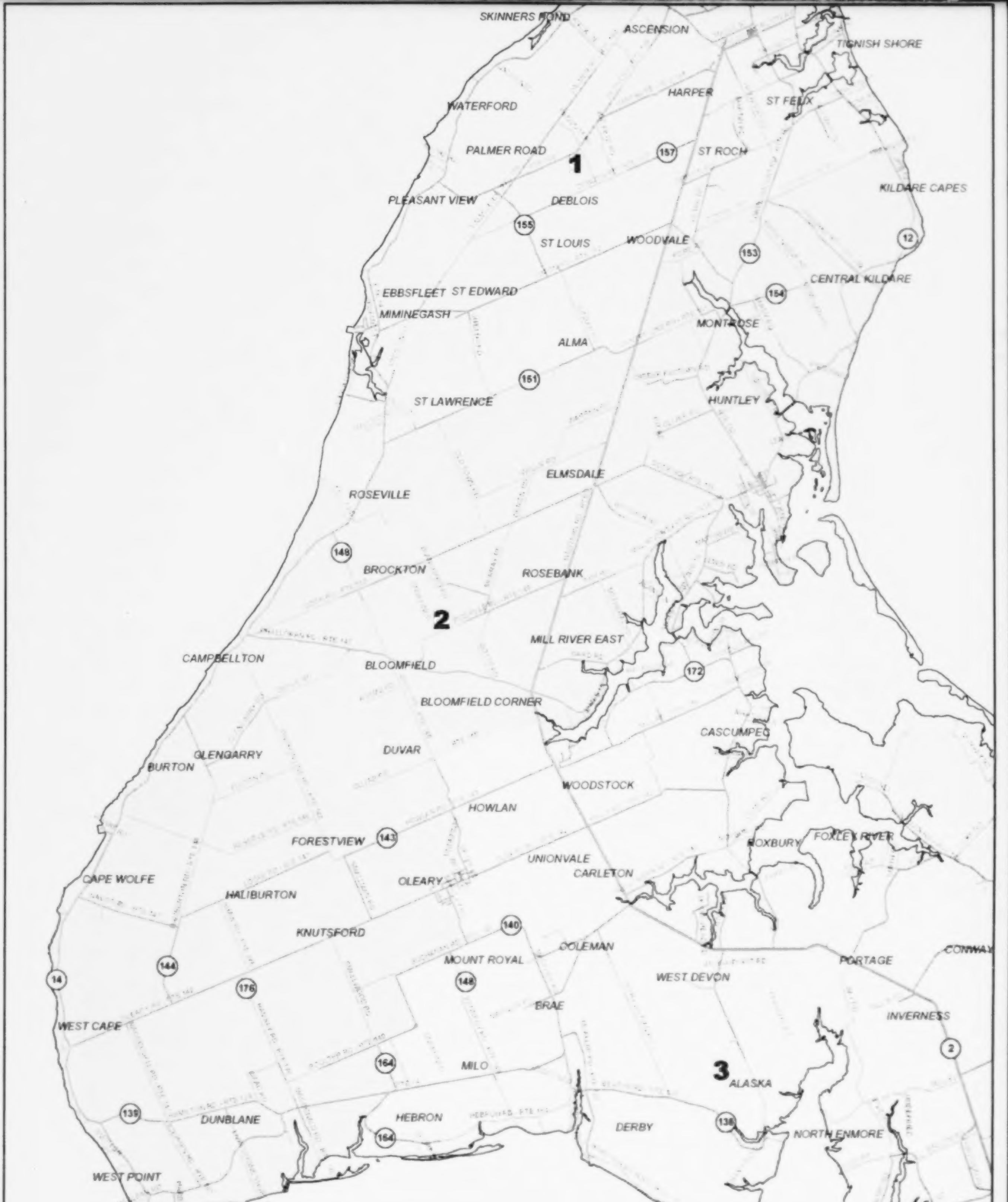
DISTRICT 1 - TIGNISH

Estimated Number of Electors 3,505
District Variance -2.61%

Proposed Electoral District No. 2 Bloomfield

The proposed electoral district of Bloomfield is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the Kelly Road in Roseville; thence southeastwardly along the Kelly Road to Rte 14; thence northwardly along Rte 14 to the Center Line Road - Rte 151; thence eastwardly along the Center Line Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northeastwardly along the Western Road to the Union Road - Rte 152; thence southeastwardly along the Union Road to the Clark Road; thence northwardly along the Clark Road to the Conway Road; thence eastwardly along the Conway Road to the intersection of the Greenmount Road - Rte 153 and Orourke Road - Rte 162; thence southeastwardly along the Orourke Road to the Fitzpatrick Road; thence eastwardly along the Fitzpatrick Road and its eastwardly extension to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence southwardly along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Cascumpec Bay; thence westwardly along Cascumpec Bay and the Mill River to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Duvar Road - Rte 146; thence westwardly along the Duvar Road to Gaspe Road - Rte 148; thence southwardly along the Gaspe Road to the boundary of the community of O'Leary; thence along the community boundary westwardly, southwardly and eastwardly to the Barclay Road - Rte 148; thence southwardly along the Barclay Road to the Buchanan Road - Rte 140; thence westwardly along the Buchanan Road to the Boulter Road - Rte 140; thence southwardly and westwardly along the Boulter Road to the Lecky Road - Rte 164; thence southwardly along the Lecky Road to Rte 14; thence westwardly along Rte 14 to the Hebron Road - Rte 164; thence southwardly along the Hebron Road to the Little Pierre Jacques River; thence along the Little Pierre Jacques River southwardly to the Egmont Bay; thence westwardly along Egmont Bay to the Northumberland Strait; then northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Kelly Road or to the point of commencement including Oultons Island and Cascumpec Sand Hills.


SKINNERS POND
ASCENSION
TIGNISH SHORE
HARPER
ST FELIX
WATERFORD
PALMER ROAD
1
157
ST ROCH
KILDARE CAPES
PLEASANT VIEW
DEBLOIS
155
ST LOUIS
WOODVALE
12
153
CENTRAL KILDARE
EBBSFLEET
ST EDWARD
154
MIMINEGASH
MONTROSE
ALMA
151
ST LAWRENCE
HUNTLEY
ELMSDALE
ROSEVILLE
148
BROCKTON
ROSEBANK
2
MILL RIVER EAST
CAMPBELLTON
BLOOMFIELD
172
BLOOMFIELD CORNER
CASCUMPEC
GLENGARRY
BURTON
DUVAR
WOODSTOCK
HOWLAN
FORESTVIEW
143
ROXBURY
FOXLEY RIVER
UNIONVALE
CARLETON
CAPE WOLFE
HALIBURTON
OLEARY
KNUTSFORD
140
COLEMAN
CONWAY
MOUNT ROYAL
PORTAGE
144
WEST DEVON
14
176
148
BRAE
INVERNESS
WEST CAPE
2
164
MILO
3
ALASKA
HEBRON
139
DUNBLANE
DERBY
138
NORTH ENMORE
164
WEST POINT

DISTRICT 2 - BLOOMFIELD

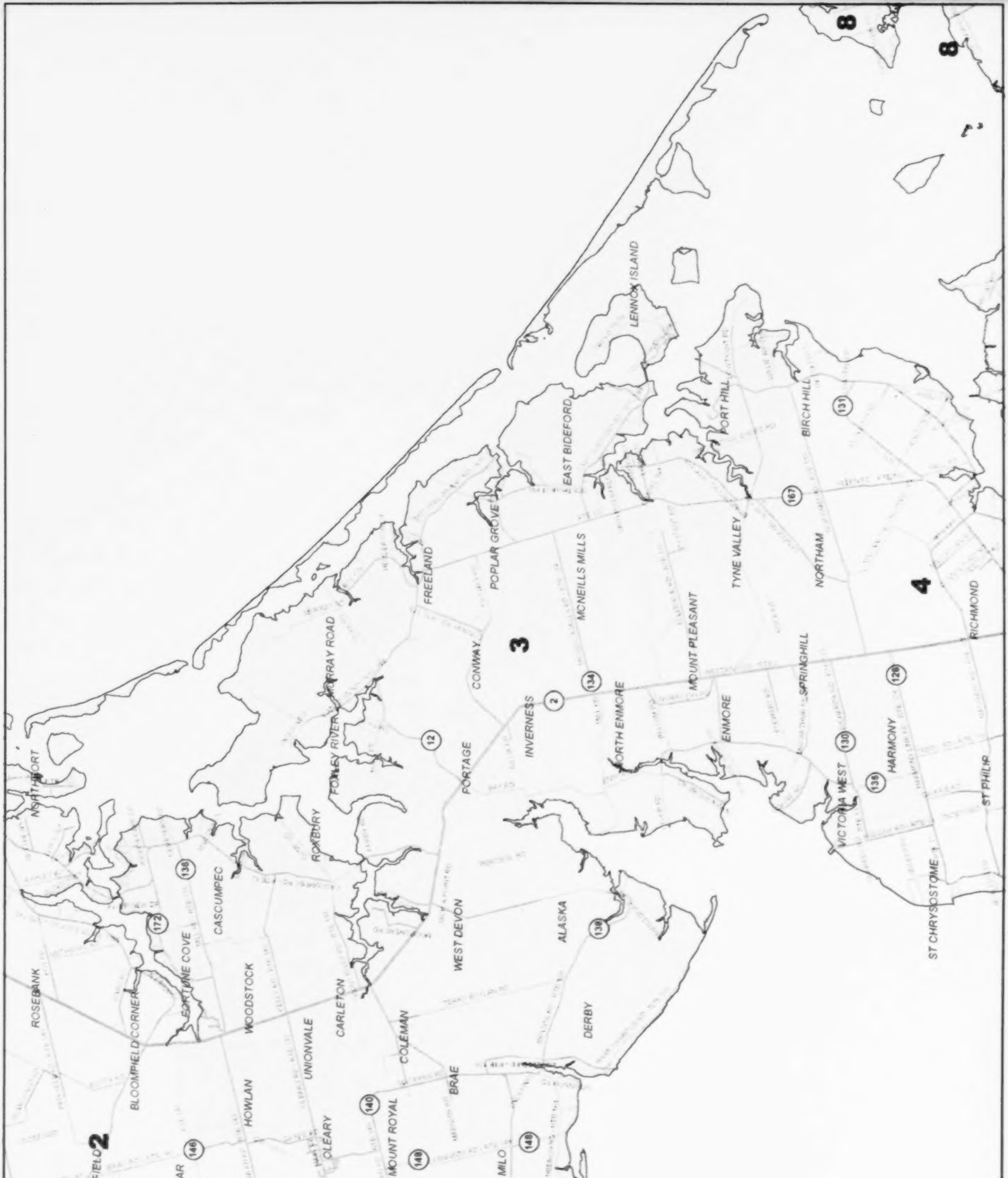
Estimated Number of Electors 3,584
District Variance -0.42%

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 KM

Proposed Electoral District No. 3 Inverness

The proposed electoral district of Inverness is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Little Pierre Jacques River and the Hebron Road - Rte 164; thence northeastwardly along the Hebron Road to Rte 14; thence eastwardly along Rte 14 to the Lecky Road - Rte 164; thence northwardly along the Lecky Road to the Boulter Road - Rte 140; thence eastwardly and northwardly along the Boulter Road to the Buchanan Road - Rte 140; thence eastwardly along the Buchanan Road to the Barclay Road - Rte 148; thence northwardly along the Barclay Road to the south boundary of the community of O'Leary; thence westwardly, northwardly and eastwardly along the boundary of the community of O'Leary to the Gaspe Road - Rte 148; thence northwardly along the Gaspe Road to the Duvar Road - Rte 146; thence eastwardly along the Duvar Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Mill River; thence eastwardly along the Mill River and Cascumpec Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence southwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Malpeque Bay; thence westwardly along the Malpeque Bay and the Mill Creek to Rte 12; thence northwardly along Rte 12 to the Northam Road - Rte 132; thence westwardly along the Northam Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Harmony Line Road - Rte 128; thence westwardly along the Harmony Line Road to the Higgins Road - Rte 11; thence northwardly along the Higgins Road and the Higgins Wharf Road to the Egmont Bay; thence northwestwardly along Egmont Bay to the Little Pierre Jacques River; thence along the Little Pierre Jacques River to the Hebron Road - Rte 164 or to the point of commencement including Indian Point Sand Hills, Conway Sand Hills, Lennox Island Sand Hills, Hog Island and Bird Island.


3
2
4
8
8
LENNOX ISLAND
EAST BIDEFORD
PORT HILL
BIRCH HILL
TYNE VALLEY
NORTHAM
RICHMOND
POPLAR GROVE
MCNEILLS MILLS
MOUNT PLEASANT
SPRINGHILL
FREELAND
CONWAY
INVERNESS
NORTH ENMORE
ENMORE
VICTORIA WEST
HARMONY
ST PHILIP
ST CHRYSOSTOME
MURRAY ROAD
FOXLEY RIVER
PORTAGE
ROXBURY
NORTHPORT
CASCUMPEC
WEST DEVON
ALASKA
DERBY
CARLETON
COLEMAN
BRAE
ROSEBANK
BLOOMFIELD CORNER
FORTUNE COVE
WOODSTOCK
UNIONVALE
HOWLAN
OLEARY
MOUNT ROYAL
MILO
BLOOMFIELD
DUVAR
FORESTVIEW
KNUTSFORD
HEBRON
2
12
131
167
134
126
130
136
136
172
139
140
146
143
148
148
164
164
148
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 KM

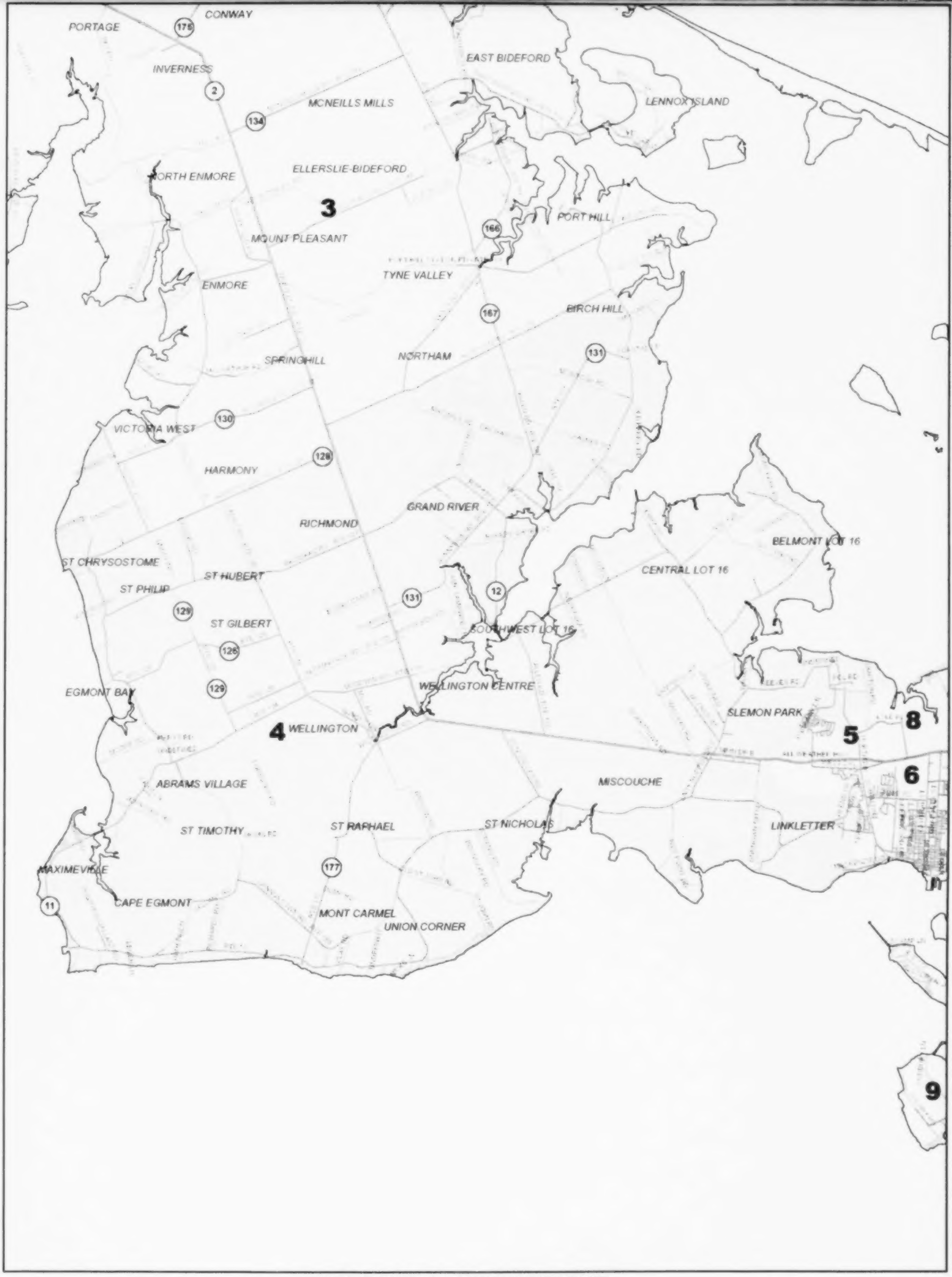
DISTRICT 3 - INVERNESS

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,582
District Variance: -0.47%

Proposed Electoral District No. 4 Evangeline

The proposed electoral district of Evangeline is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Egmont Bay and the Higgins Wharf Road; thence southwardly along the Higgins Wharf Road and the Higgins Road - Rte 11 to the Harmony Line Road - Rte 128; thence eastwardly along the Harmony Line Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Northam Road - Rte 132; thence eastwardly along the Northam Road to Rte 12; thence southwardly along Route 12 to the Mill Creek; thence eastwardly along Mill Creek to the Malpeque Bay; thence southwardly along Malpeque Bay to the intersection of Compton Creek and the north boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city of Summerside boundary to the Bedeque Bay; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Bedeque Bay and along Egmont Bay to the intersection of Egmont Bay and the Higgins Wharf Road or to the point of commencement.


PORTAGE
CONWAY
175
INVERNESS
2
EAST BIDEFORD
LENNOX ISLAND
MCNEILLS MILLS
134
ELLERSLIE-BIDEFORD
NORTH ENMORE
3
PORT HILL
166
MOUNT PLEASANT
TYNE VALLEY
ENMORE
167
BIRCH HILL
131
SPRINGHILL
NORTHAM
130
VICTORIA WEST
128
HARMONY
GRAND RIVER
RICHMOND
BELMONT LOT 16
ST CHRYSOSTOME
CENTRAL LOT 16
ST HUBERT
ST PHILIP
12
131
129
ST GILBERT
SOUTHWEST LOT 16
126
EGMONT BAY
129
WELLINGTON CENTRE
SLEMON PARK
8
4
WELLINGTON
5
6
ABRAMS VILLAGE
MISCOUCHE
ST TIMOTHY
ST RAPHAEL
ST NICHOLAS
LINKLETTER
MAXIMEVILLE
177
11
CAPE EGMONT
MONT CARMEL
UNION CORNER
9
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 KM

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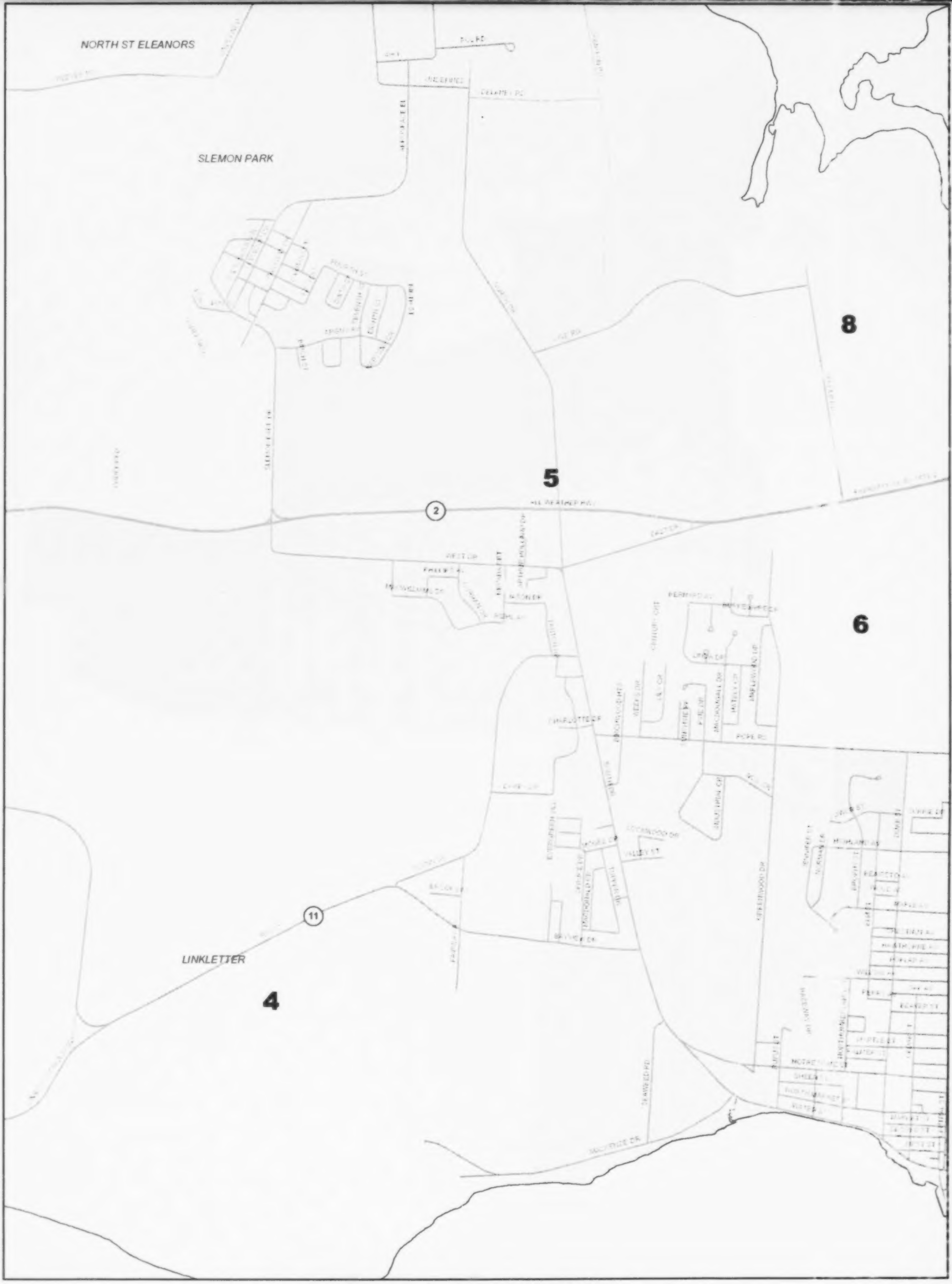
DISTRICT 4 - EVANGELINE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,560
District Variance -1.08%

Proposed Electoral District No. 5 Greenwood

The proposed electoral district of Greenwood is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 and the western boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city of Summerside boundary extending through Slemon Park, including the residential portion of Slemon Park to the point where the east boundary of the city of Summerside intersects the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 (Sherbrooke); thence eastwardly along the All Weather Highway to Greenwood Drive; thence southwardly along Greenwood Drive to Pope Road; thence eastwardly along Pope Road to Duke Street; thence southwardly along Duke Street to Highland Avenue; thence westwardly along Highland Avenue to Elm Street; thence southwardly along Elm Street to Willow Avenue; thence westwardly along Willow Avenue to Northumberland Street; thence southwardly along Northumberland Street and a southwardly extension of Northumberland Street to the Summerside Harbour; thence westwardly along Summerside Harbour to the boundary line between the community of Linkletter and the city of Summerside; thence northwardly along the city of Summerside boundary line and the boundary line of the community of Miscouche to the intersection with the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.


NORTH ST ELEANORS
SLEMON PARK
8
5
2
ALL WEATHER HWY
WEST DR
6
CHARLOTTE DR
POPE RD
VALLEY ST
BAYVIEW DR
GREENWOOD DR
11
LINKLETTER
4
0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
KM

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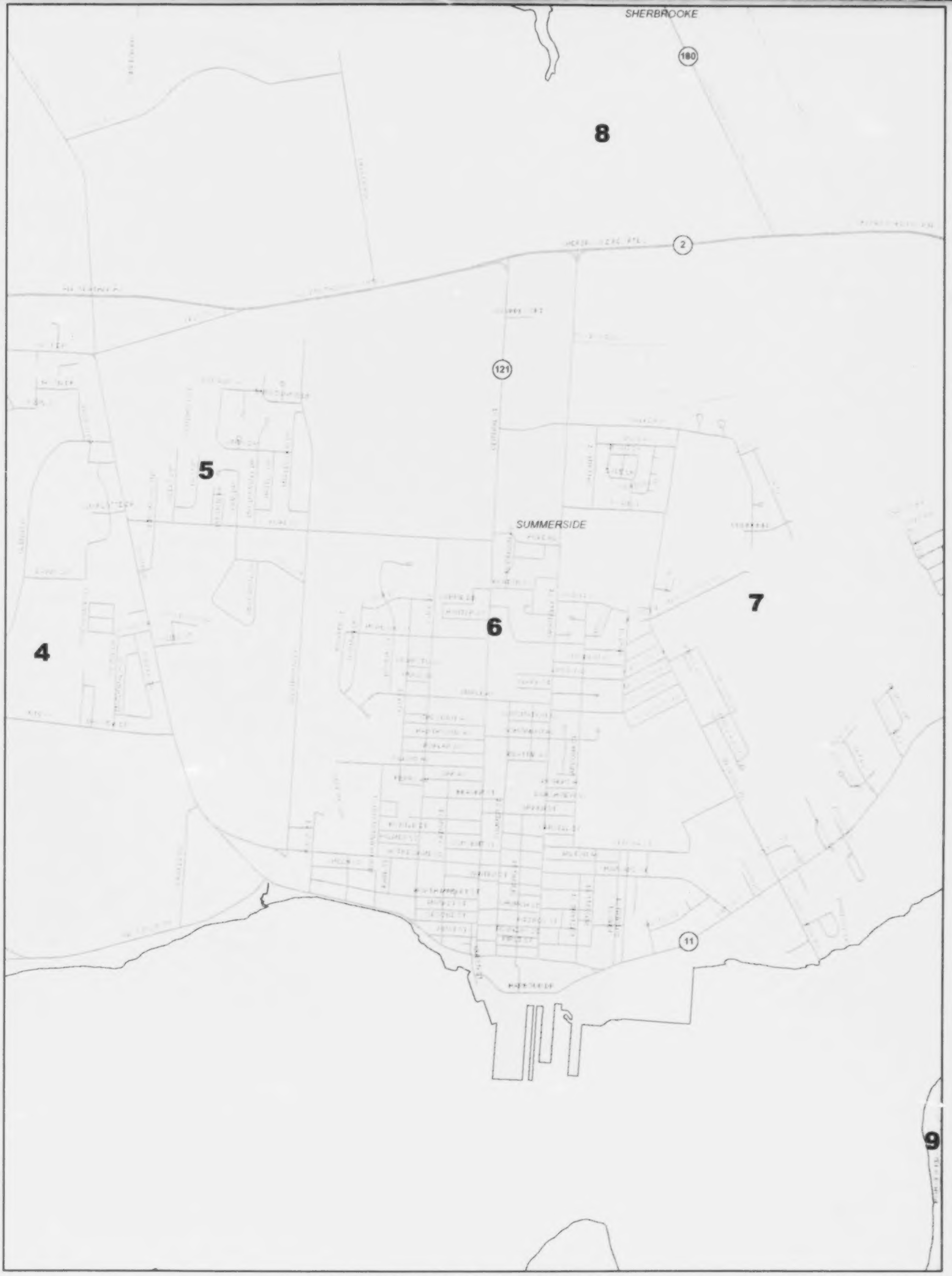
DISTRICT 5 - GREENWOOD

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,529
District Variance: -1.94%

Proposed Electoral District No. 6 Lefurgey

The proposed electoral district of Lefurgey is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 and Greenwood Drive; thence eastwardly along the All Weather Highway to Granville Street; thence southwardly along Granville Street to Victoria Road; thence eastwardly along Victoria Road to Arcona Street; thence southwardly along Arcona Street to Ottawa Street; thence eastwardly along Ottawa Street to King Street; thence southwardly along King Street and an extension southwardly to the Summerside Harbour; thence westwardly along Summerside Harbour to a southwardly extension of Northumberland Street; thence northwardly along the extension of Northumberland Street and along Northumberland Street to Willow Avenue; thence eastwardly along Willow Avenue to Elm Street; thence northwardly along Elm Street to Highland Avenue; thence eastwardly along Highland Avenue to Duke Street; thence northwardly along Duke Street to Pope Road; thence westwardly along Pope Road to Greenwood Drive; thence northwardly along Greenwood Drive to the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.


SHERBROOKE
180
8
2
121
5
SUMMERSIDE
6
7
4
11
9

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DISTRICT 6 - LEFURGEY

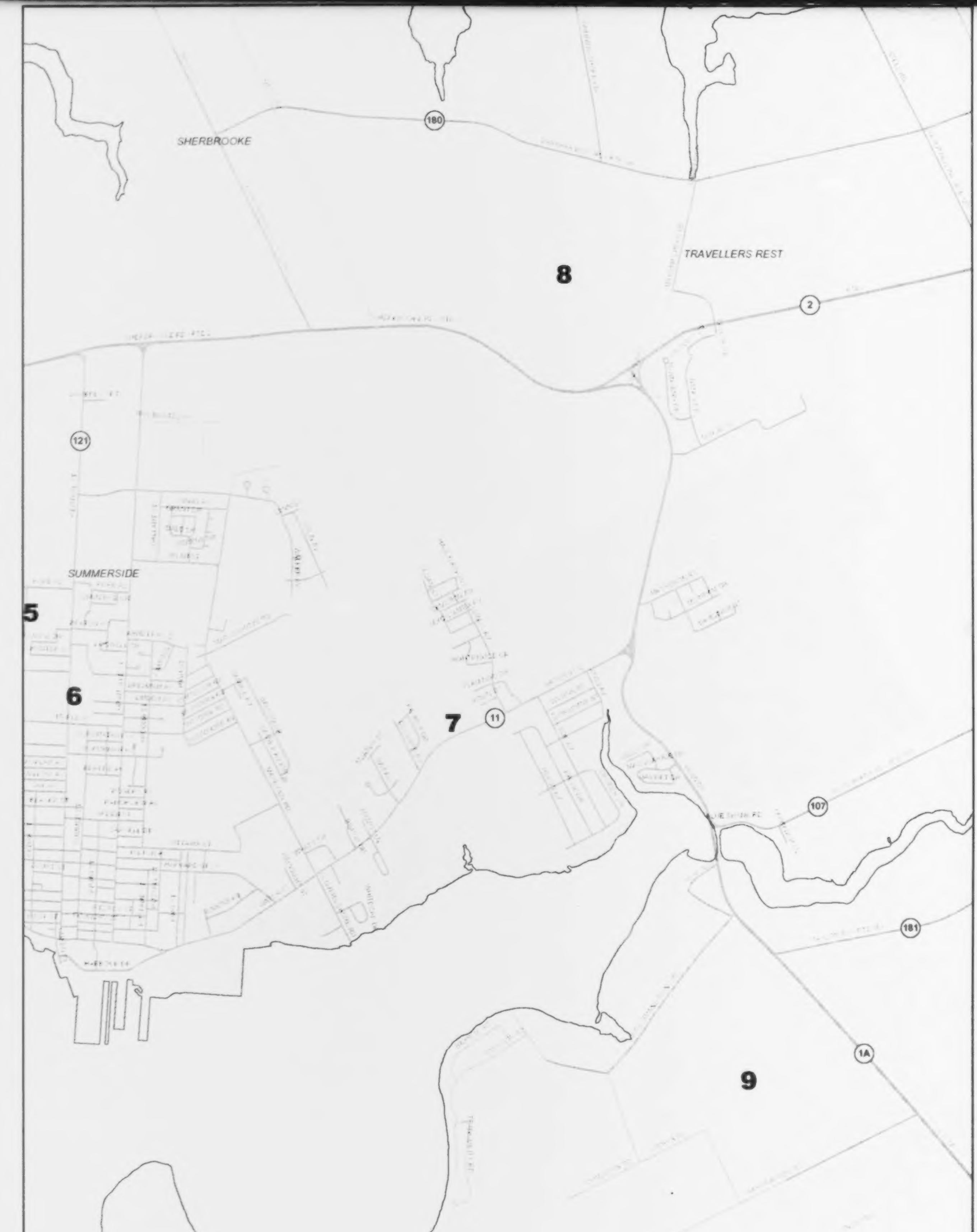
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,572
District Variance: -0.75%

0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
KM

Proposed Electoral District No. 7 Wilmot

The proposed electoral district of Wilmot is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Granville Street and Sherbrooke Road - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along Sherbrooke Road to the eastern boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city boundary to the intersection of the city of Summerside boundary and the Blueshank Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Blueshank Road and crossing Rte 1A to the Summerside Harbour; thence along Summerside Harbour in a westwardly direction to the intersection of the southwardly extension of King Street; thence northwardly along the extension of King Street and along King Street to Ottawa Street; thence westwardly along Ottawa Street to Arcona Street; thence northwardly along Arcona Street to Victoria Road; thence westwardly along Victoria Road to Granville Street; thence northwardly along Granville Street to Sherbrooke Road - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.


SHERBROOKE
180
TRAVELLERS REST
8
2
121
SUMMERSIDE
5
6
7
11
107
181
1A
9
0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 KM

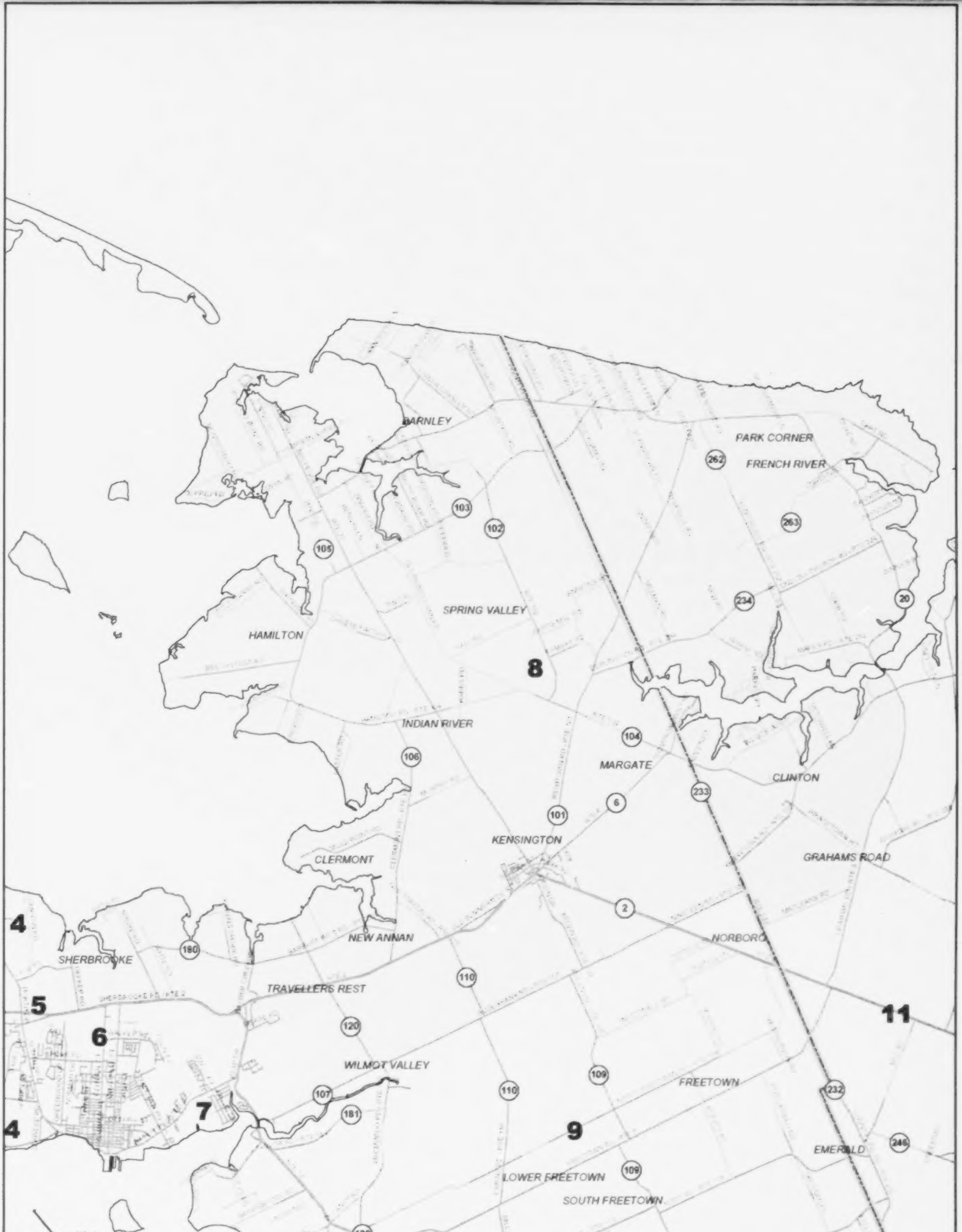
DISTRICT 7 - WILMOT

Estimated Number of Electors 3,591
District Variance -0.22%

Proposed Electoral District No. 8 Kensington

The proposed electoral district of Kensington is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the city of Summerside and Compton Creek; thence northwardly along Compton Creek and Malpeque Bay and continuing northwardly to the Gulf of St Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the New London Bay; thence southwardly along the New London Bay and the Southwest River to Rte 20 at the New London Bridge; thence southwardly along Rte 20 and Grahams Road - Rte 8 to the MacLeans Road; thence westwardly along the MacLeans Road to Rte 233; thence northwardly along Rte 233 to the Nineteen Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Nineteen Road to Rte 2; thence northwardly along Rte 2 to the Blueshank Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Blueshank Road to the city of Summerside boundary; thence along the city of Summerside boundary to the intersection of the city boundary and Compton Creek or to the point of commencement including Courtin Island, Little Courtin Island and Rams Island.


BARNLEY
PARK CORNER
FRENCH RIVER
262
263
103
102
105
234
20
SPRING VALLEY
HAMILTON
8
INDIAN RIVER
104
106
MARGATE
CLINTON
233
101
6
KENSINGTON
GRAHAMS ROAD
CLERMONT
2
4
NEW ANNAN
NORBORO
180
SHERBROOKE
110
TRAVELLERS REST
5
11
120
6
WILMOT VALLEY
109
FREETOWN
232
107
110
181
7
4
9
EMERALD
246
LOWER FREETOWN
109
SOUTH FREETOWN
120
NEWTON
0
0.5
1
2
3
4
KM

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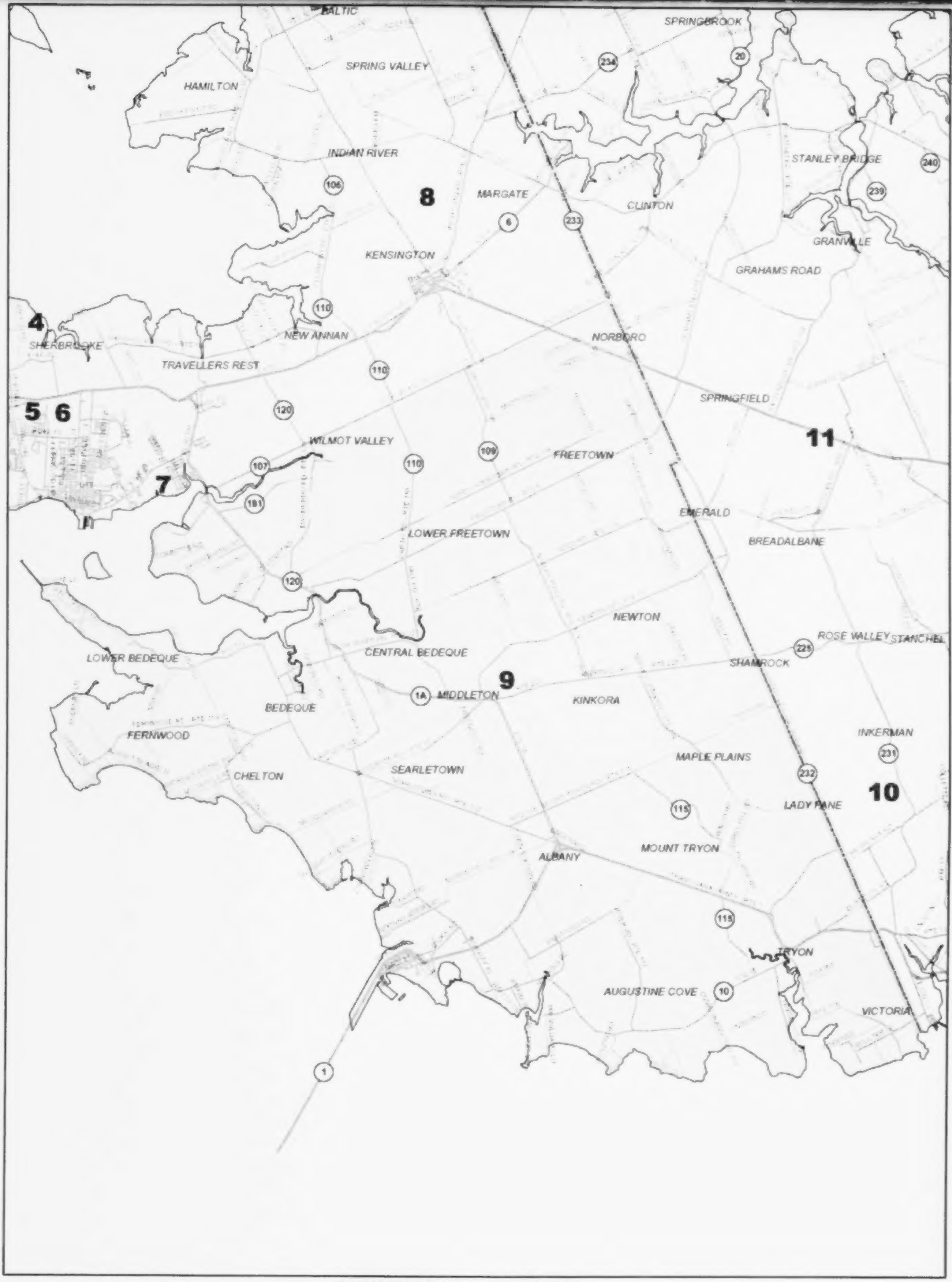
DISTRICT 8 - KENSINGTON

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,921
District Variance: +8.95%

Proposed Electoral District No. 9 Albany

The proposed electoral district of Albany is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the Red Bridge at the intersection of the Summerside Harbour, Blueshank Road - Rte 107 and Rte 1A; thence eastwardly along Rte 107 to Rte 2; thence southeastwardly along Rte 2 to the Nineteen Road - Rte 107; thence eastwardly along Rte 107 to Rte 233; thence southwardly along the County Line Road - Rte 233, the county line, the County Line Road - Rte 232 and the county line and the County Line Road - Rte 232 and the county line to the South Shore Villa property; thence eastwardly to the east boundary of the villa; thence southwardly to the south boundary of the villa; thence westwardly along the boundary of the villa to the county line; thence southwardly along county line to the Victoria Harbour; thence southwardly along Victoria Harbour to the Northumberland Strait; thence westwardly along Northumberland Strait, Sevenmile Bay and Bedeque Bay to the Summerside Harbour; thence eastwardly along Summerside Harbour until it intersects with the Blueshank Road - Rte 107 and Rte 1A or to the point of commencement including Holman Island.


BALTIC
SPRINGBROOK
SPRING VALLEY
HAMILTON
234
20
INDIAN RIVER
STANLEY BRIDGE
240
106
239
8
MARGATE
CLINTON
6
233
GRANVILLE
KENSINGTON
GRAHAMS ROAD
110
4
SHERBROOKE
NEW ANNAN
NORBORO
TRAVELLERS REST
110
SPRINGFIELD
5
6
120
11
WILMOT VALLEY
109
110
FREETOWN
7
107
181
EMERALD
LOWER FREETOWN
BREADALBANE
120
NEWTON
ROSE VALLEY
STANCHEL
225
CENTRAL BEDEQUE
LOWER BEDEQUE
SHAMROCK
9
1A
MIDDLETON
KINKORA
BEDEQUE
INKERMAN
FERNWOOD
MAPLE PLAINS
231
SEARLETOWN
CHELTON
232
10
LADY FANE
115
MOUNT TRYON
ALBANY
115
TRYON
AUGUSTINE COVE
10
VICTORIA
1

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DISTRICT 9 - ALBANY

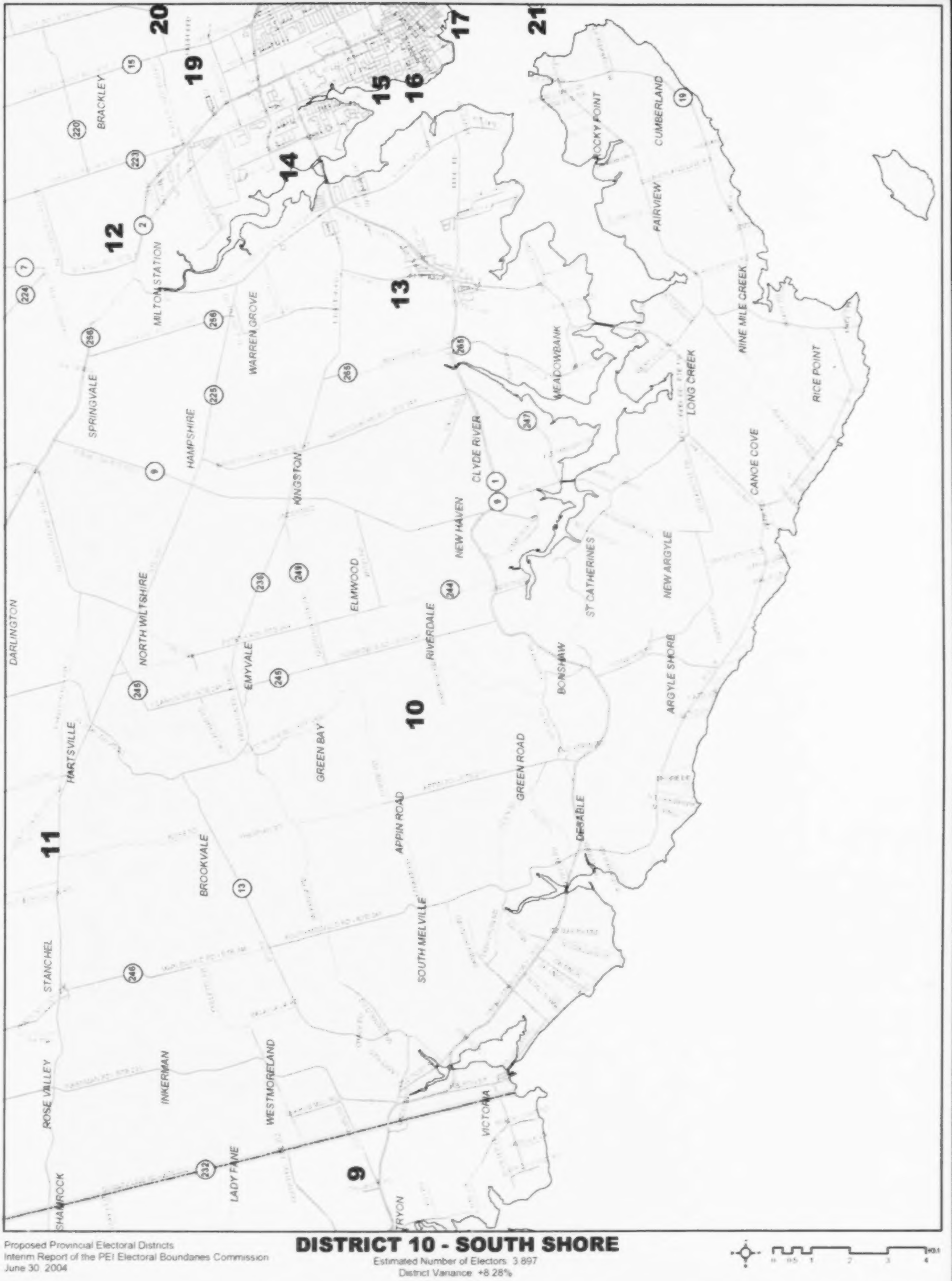
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,880
District Variance: +7.81%

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Km

Proposed Electoral District No. 10 South Shore

The proposed electoral district of South Shore is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 232 and Rte 225; thence eastwardly along Route 225 to the Johnston Road - Rte 227; thence continuing eastwardly along the Johnston Road to the Darlington Road - Rte 226; thence northeastwardly along the Darlington Road to Rte 2; thence southeastwardly along Rte 2 to the Colville Road - Rte 9; thence southwardly along the Colville Road to Rte 225; thence eastwardly along Rte 225 to the Warren Grove community boundary; thence westwardly along the Warren Grove boundary and the boundary of the town of Cornwall to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Clyde River; thence southwardly along the Clyde River and the West River and continuing eastwardly along the West River to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly along the Charlottetown Harbour to Northumberland Strait; thence westwardly along Northumberland Strait to Victoria Harbour; thence northwardly along Victoria Harbour to the intersection of the harbour and the Prince/Queens County Line; thence northwardly along the county line to the South Shore Villa property boundary; thence eastwardly along the villa boundary to the east boundary of the villa; thence northwardly along the villa boundary to the north boundary of the villa; thence westwardly along the villa boundary to the county line; thence northwardly along the county line to Rte 225 or to the point of commencement including St. Peters Island.


10
9
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
19
20
21
BRACKLEY
MILTON STATION
SPRINGVALE
WARREN GROVE
HAMPSHIRE
KINGSTON
NORTH WILTSHIRE
DARLINGTON
EMYVALE
ELMWOOD
RIVERDALE
NEW HAVEN
CLYDE RIVER
MEADOWBANK
ROCKY POINT
CUMBERLAND
FAIRVIEW
NINE MILE CREEK
LONG CREEK
RICE POINT
CANOE COVE
NEW ARGYLE
ST CATHERINES
BONSHAW
ARGYLE SHORE
GREEN ROAD
DESABLE
GREEN BAY
APPIN ROAD
HARTSVILLE
BROOKVALE
SOUTH MELVILLE
STANCHEL
ROSE VALLEY
INKERMAN
WESTMORELAND
VICTORIA
LADY FANE
SHAMROCK
TRYON
220
223
15
2
7
224
256
225
265
247
9
1
236
249
244
245
248
13
246
232
19

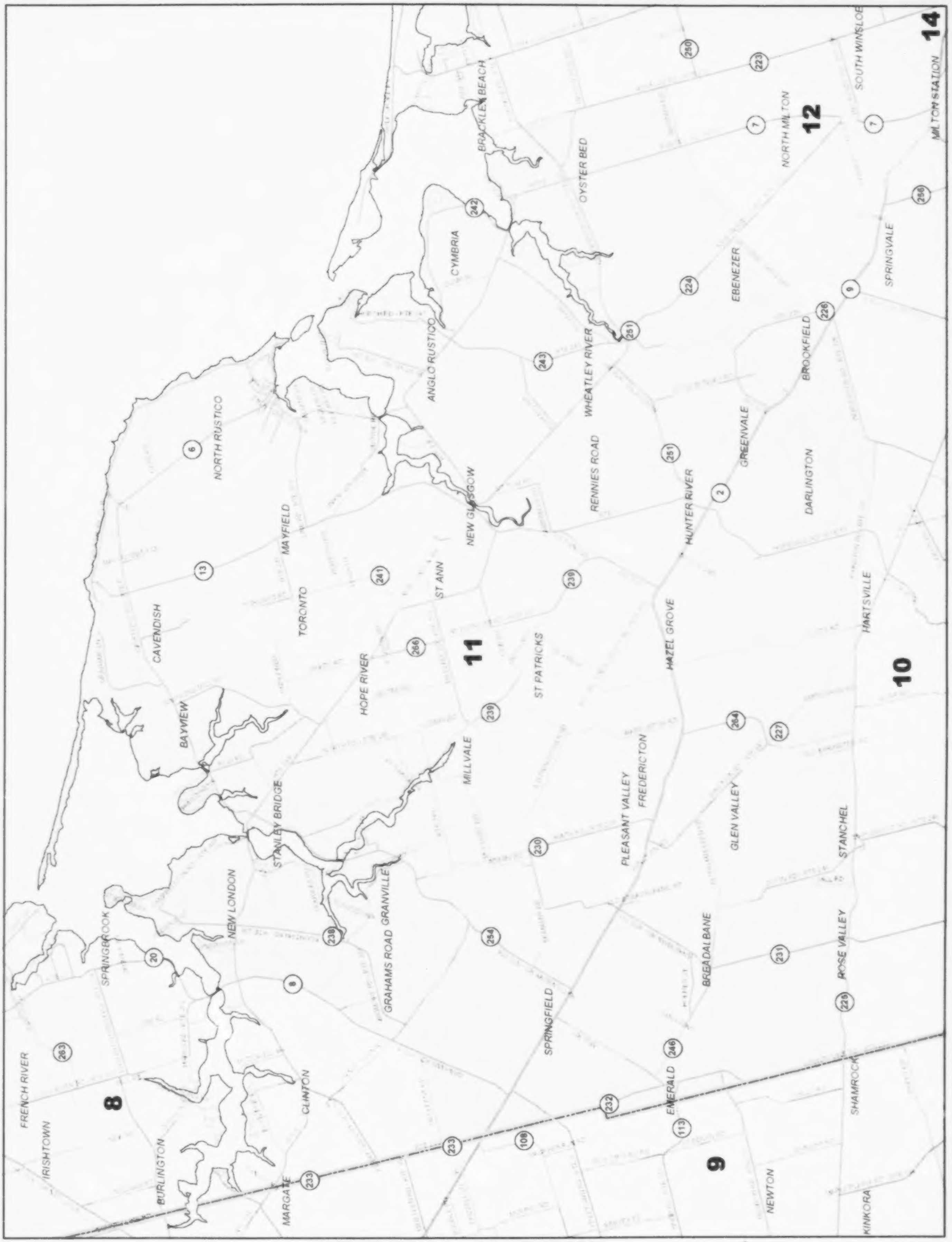
DISTRICT 10 - SOUTH SHORE

Estimated Number of Electors 3 897
District Variance +8 28%

Proposed Electoral District No. 11 Cavendish

The proposed electoral district of Cavendish is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 233 and the MacLeans Road; thence eastwardly along the MacLeans Road to Grahams Road - Rte 8; thence northwardly along Grahams Road to Rte 20 and continuing northwardly along Rte 20 to the Southwest River (New London Bridge); thence northeastwardly along the Southwest River and the New London Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Rustico Bay; thence southwardly along the Rustico Bay to Hornes Creek; thence along Hornes Creek southwardly to the Portage Road - Rte 6; thence westwardly along the Portage Road to the Ling Road; thence southwardly along the Ling Road to Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence continuing southwardly along the Winsloe Road to the MacInnis Road; thence westwardly along the MacInnis Road to the Rustico Road - Rte 7; thence southwardly along the Rustico Road to the Parker Cross Road; thence westwardly along the Parker Cross Road to the New Glasgow Road - Rte 224; thence northwardly along the New Glasgow Road to the Art Ford Cross Road; thence southwestwardly along the Art Ford Cross Road to Rte 226; thence southwardly along Rte 226 to Rte 2; thence northwestwardly along Rte 2 to the Darlington Road - Rte 226; thence southwestwardly along the Darlington Road to the Johnston Road - Rte 227; thence westwardly along the Johnston Road to Rte 225; thence continuing westwardly along Rte 225 to the County Line Road - Rte 232; thence northwardly the County Line Road, the county line and Rte 233 to the MacLeans Road or to the point of commencement.


FRENCH RIVER
IRISHTOWN
8
BURLINGTON
MARGATE
CLINTON
SPRINGBROOK
NEW LONDON
GRAHAMS ROAD
GRANVILLE
STANLEY BRIDGE
BAYVIEW
CAVENDISH
NORTH RUSTICO
MAYFIELD
TORONTO
HOPE RIVER
MILLVALE
ST ANN
NEW GLASGOW
ANGLO RUSTICO
CYMBRIA
BRACKLEY BEACH
OYSTER BED
WHEATLEY RIVER
RENNIES ROAD
11
ST PATRICKS
SPRINGFIELD
PLEASANT VALLEY
FREDERICTON
HAZEL GROVE
HUNTER RIVER
EMERALD
BREADALBANE
GLEN VALLEY
GREENVALE
EBENEZER
BROOKFIELD
DARLINGTON
NORTH MILTON
12
SOUTH WINSLOE
MILTON STATION
14
SPRINGVALE
HARTSVILLE
10
STANCHEL
ROSE VALLEY
SHAMROCK
KINKORA
NEWTON
9
263
233
20
8
238
13
6
241
266
239
242
243
251
250
223
7
224
226
9
286
2
264
227
230
254
246
232
233
108
113
231
225

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DISTRICT 11 - CAVENDISH

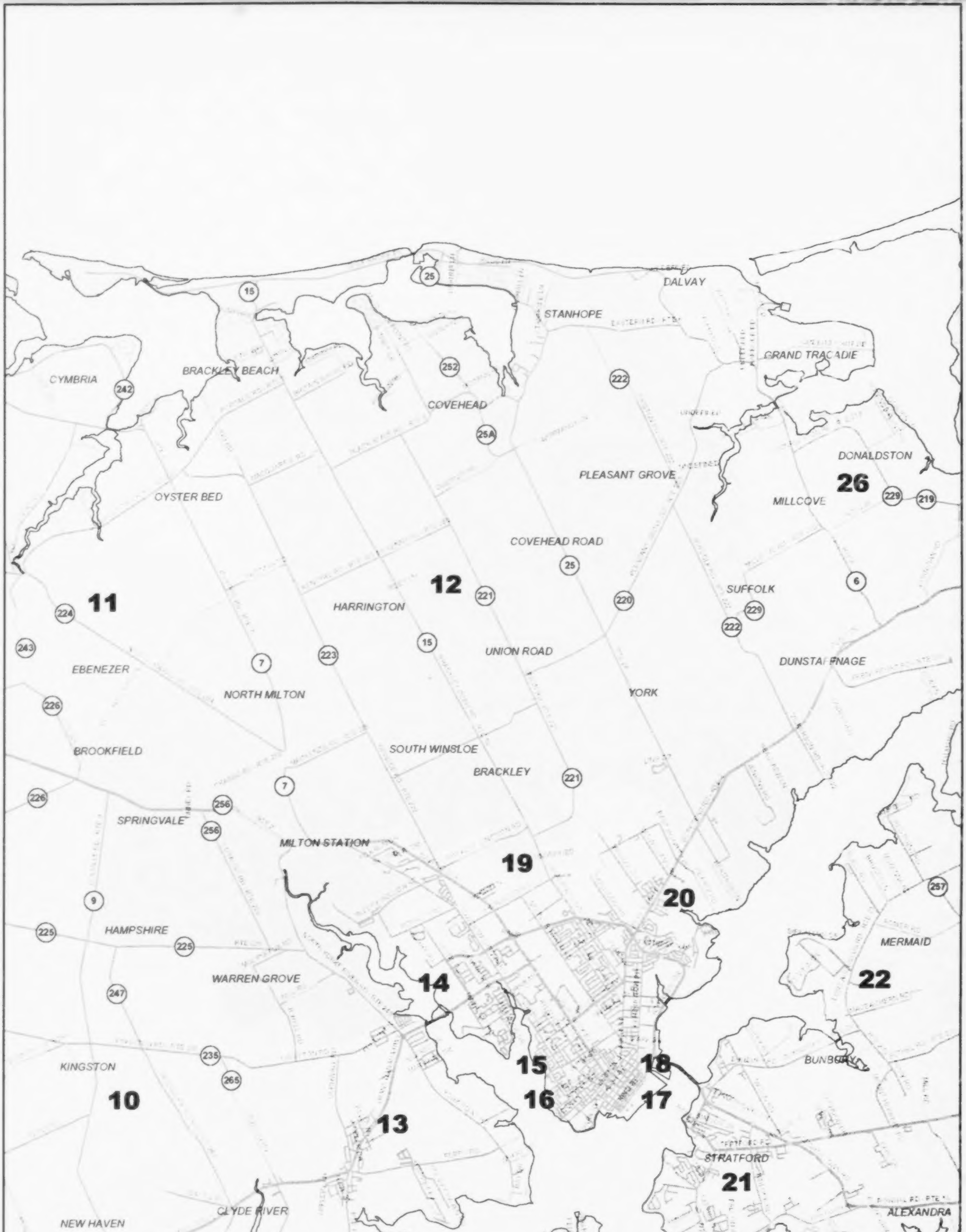
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,919
District Variance: +8.89%

0 0.5 1 2 3 4 Km

Electoral District No. 12 Stanhope

The electoral district of Stanhope is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Rte 2 and Rte 226 (Brookfield); thence northwardly along Rte 226 to the Art Ford Cross Road; thence eastwardly along the Art Ford Cross Road to the New Glasgow Road - Rte 224; thence southwardly along the New Glasgow Road to the Parker Cross Road; thence northeastwardly along the Parker Cross Road to the Rustico Road - Rte 7; thence northwardly along the Rustico Road to the MacInnis Road; thence eastwardly along the MacInnis Road to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence northwardly along the Winsloe Road to the Ling Road; thence continuing northwardly along the Ling Road to the Portage Road - Rte 6; thence eastwardly along the Portage Road to the Hornes Creek; thence northwardly along Hornes Creek and the Rustico Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35 line; thence southwardly along the division line to the Hillsborough River; thence westwardly along the Hillsborough River to the city of Charlottetown boundary; thence along the city boundary to the North River; thence crossing the North River and continuing southwardly to the boundary between the town of Cornwall and the community of Warren Grove; thence along the boundary of the town of Cornwall to the north boundary of the community of Warren Grove; thence eastwardly along the boundary of the community of Warren Grove to Rte 225; thence northwestwardly along Rte. 225 to the Colville Road - Rte 9; thence northwardly along the Colville Road to Rte 2; thence westwardly along Rte 2 to Rte 226 or to the point of commencement.


DALVAY
STANHOPE
GRAND TRACADIE
CYMBRIA
BRACKLEY BEACH
COVEHEAD
PLEASANT GROVE
DONALDSTON
26
MILLCOVE
OYSTER BED
COVEHEAD ROAD
11
12
HARRINGTON
SUFFOLK
EBENEZER
UNION ROAD
DUNSTAFFNAGE
NORTH MILTON
YORK
BROOKFIELD
SOUTH WINSLOE
BRACKLEY
SPRINGVALE
MILTON STATION
19
20
HAMPSHIRE
MERMAID
22
WARREN GROVE
14
BUNBURY
KINGSTON
15
18
10
16
17
13
STRATFORD
21
ALEXANDRA
NEW HAVEN
CLYDE RIVER
MEADOWBANK
ROCKY POINT
15
25
252
242
222
25A
229
219
25
6
224
221
220
229
222
243
7
223
15
226
7
221
226
256
256
9
257
225
225
247
235
265
247

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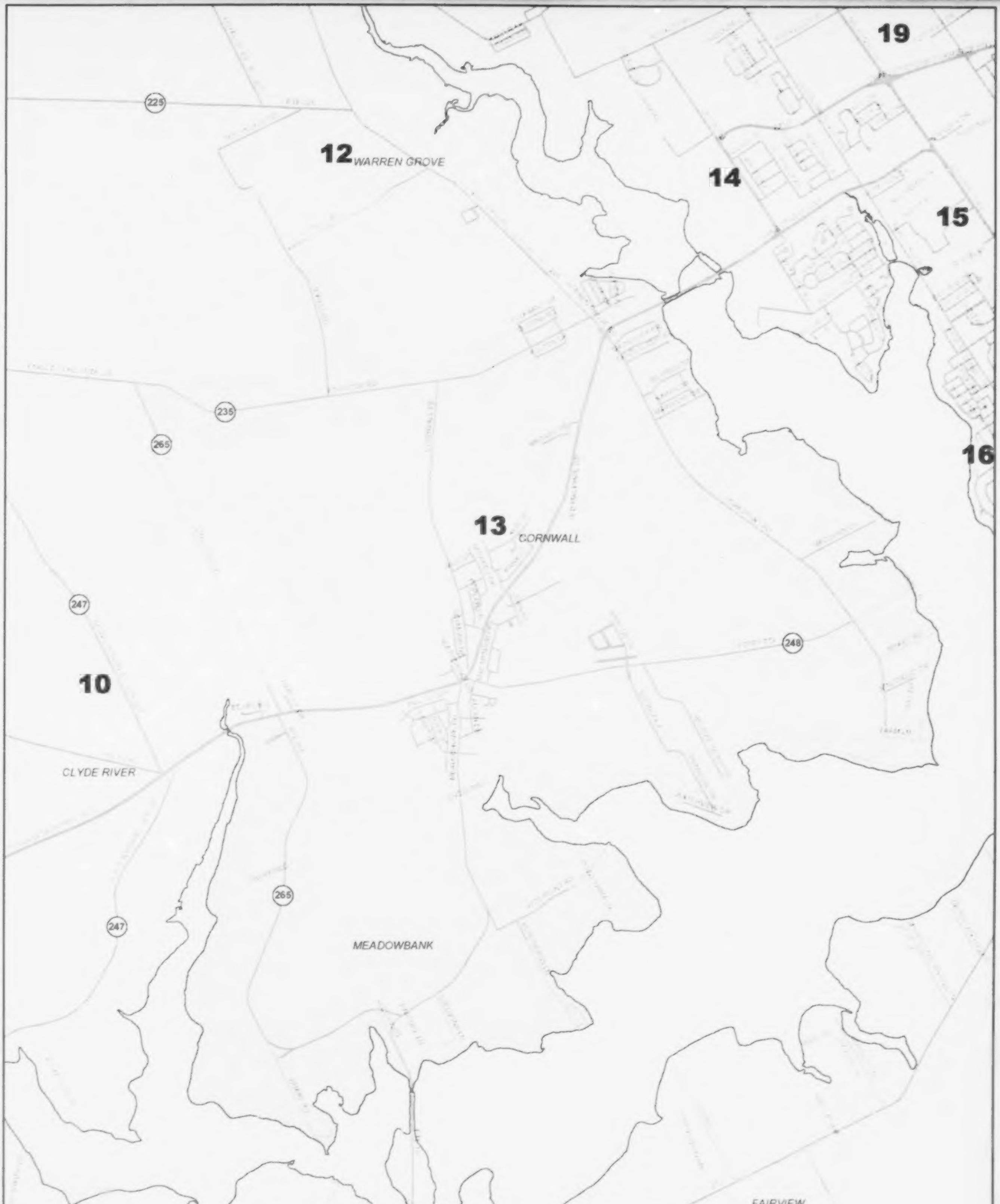
DISTRICT 12 - STANHOPE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,920
District Variance +8.92%

Proposed Electoral District No. 13 Cornwall

The proposed electoral district of Cornwall is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the town of Cornwall and the south boundary of the community of Warren Grove on the North River; thence southwardly along the North River to the intersection with the West River; thence westwardly along the West River to the Clyde River; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Clyde River to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence eastwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the intersection with the town of Cornwall boundary; thence along the boundary of the town of Cornwall to the North River or to the point of commencement.


19
225
12
WARREN GROVE
14
15
235
265
16
13
CORNWALL
247
248
10
CLYDE RIVER
265
247
MEADOWBANK
FAIRVIEW
19
NEW DOMINION
9
19A
0
0.25
0.5
1
1.5
2
2.5
KM

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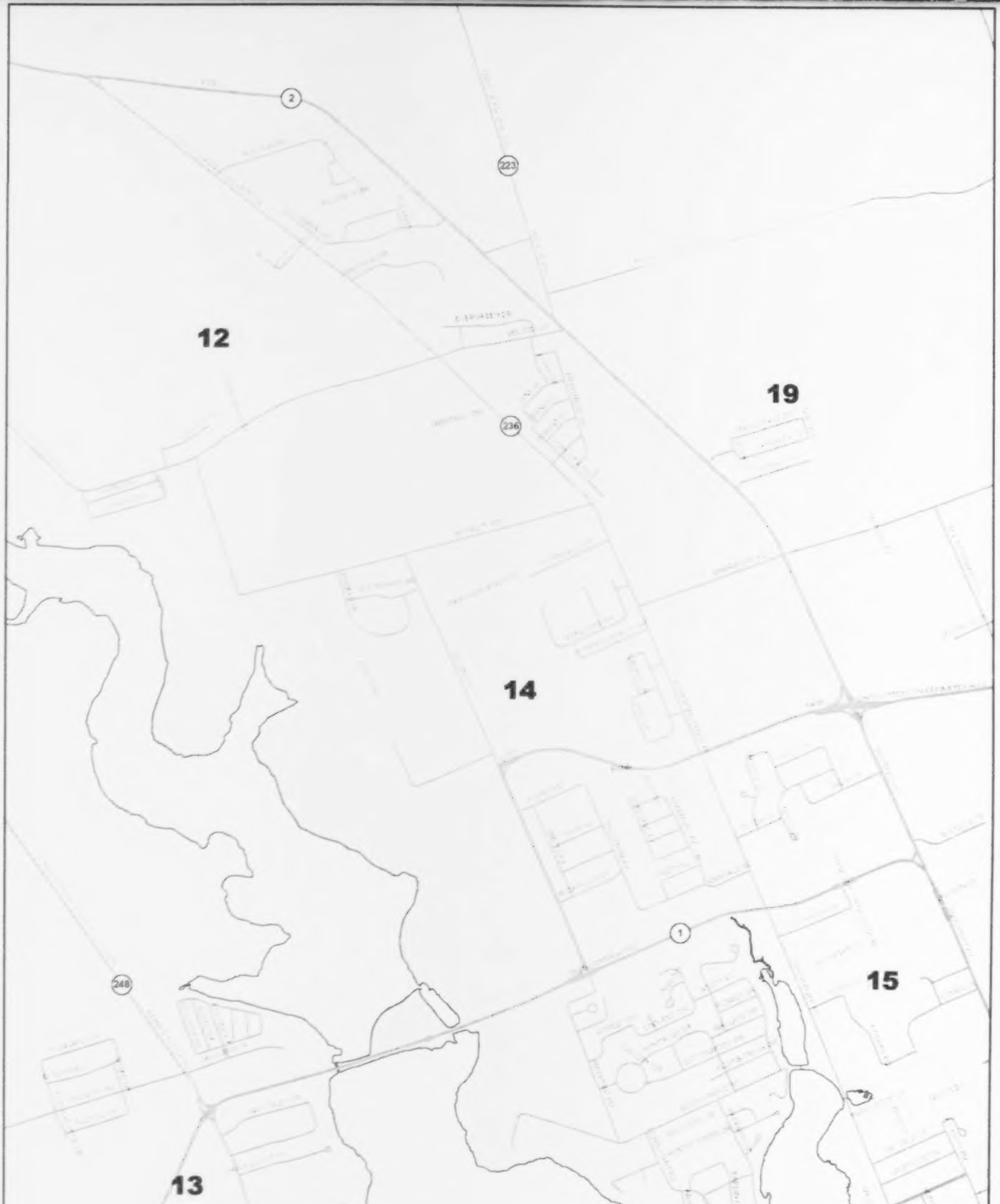
DISTRICT 13 - CORNWALL

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,610
District Variance: +0.31%

Proposed Electoral District No. 14 Winsloe

The proposed electoral district of Winsloe is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Sleepy Hollow Road and the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236; thence northwestwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the northern boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the city boundary to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence southwardly along the Winsloe Road to the Malpeque Road - Rte 2; thence continuing southwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Malpeque Road; thence southwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to Ellens Creek; thence southwardly along Ellens Creek to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to the intersection of the North River and the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence eastwardly, northwardly and eastwardly along the city's north boundary to Moore's River; thence northwardly along Moore's River to the Sleepy Hollow Road; thence eastwardly along the Sleepy Hollow Road to the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236 or to the point of commencement including Poplar Island.


2
223
12
236
19
14
1
248
15
13
16

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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DISTRICT 14 - WINSLOE

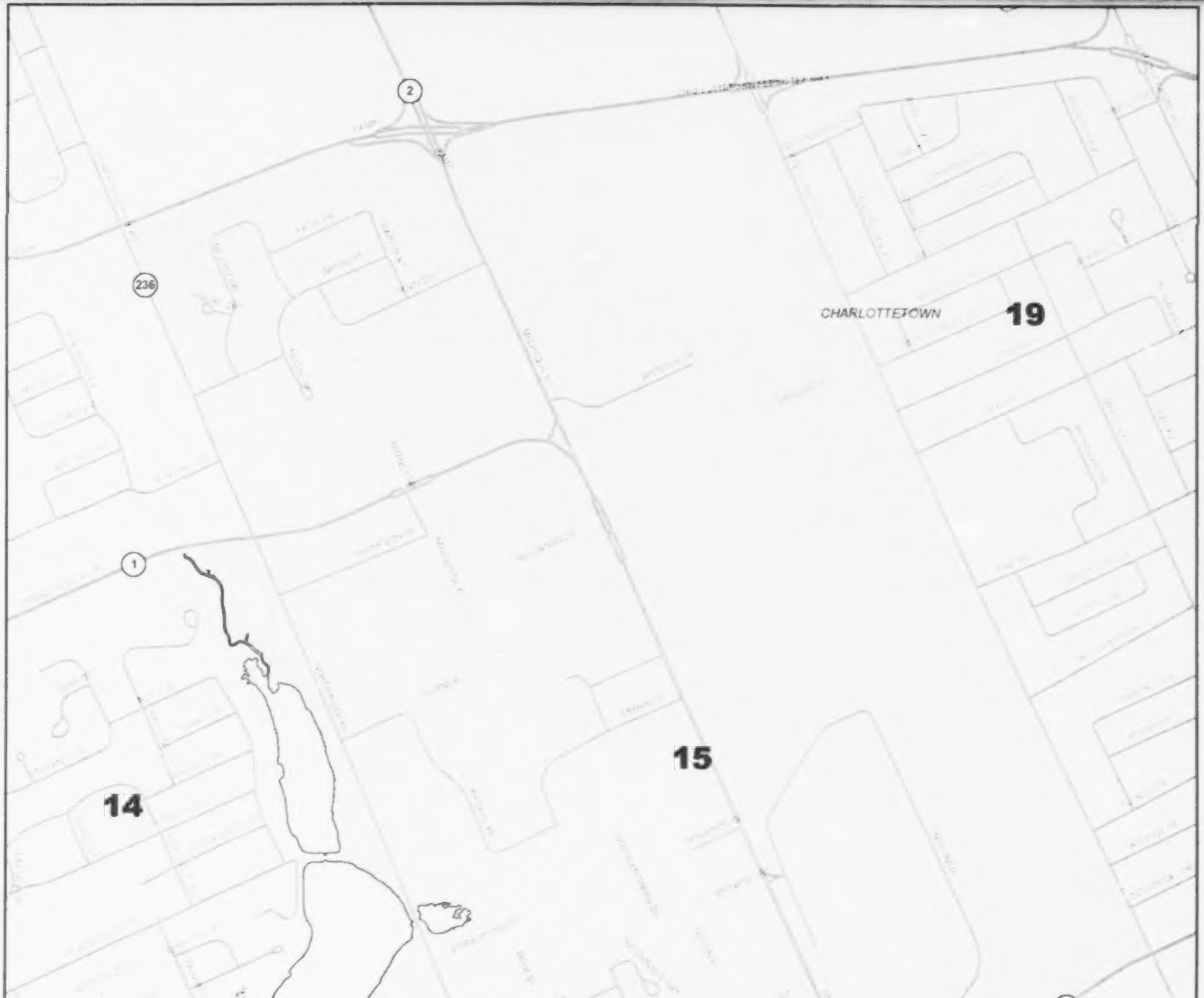
Estimated Number of Electors 3,269
District Variance -9.17%

0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
KM

Proposed Electoral District No. 15 Belvedere

The proposed electoral district of Belvedere is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236 and the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence eastwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Mount Edward Road; thence southwardly along the Mount Edward Road to Belvedere Avenue; thence westwardly along Belvedere Avenue to University Avenue; thence southwardly along University Avenue to Kirkwood Drive; thence westwardly along Kirkwood Drive to Dunkirk Street; thence northwardly along Dunkirk Street to Nassau Street; thence westwardly along Nassau Street to Edinburgh Drive; thence southwardly along Edinburgh Drive to Belfast Street; thence westwardly along Belfast Street to Brittany Drive and crossing Brittany Drive and continuing westwardly along the property boundary of 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive to the North River; thence northwardly along North River to Ellens Creek and continuing northwardly along Ellens Creek to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence eastwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236; thence northwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway or to the point of commencement.


2
236
CHARLOTTETOWN
19
1
15
14
2
18
16

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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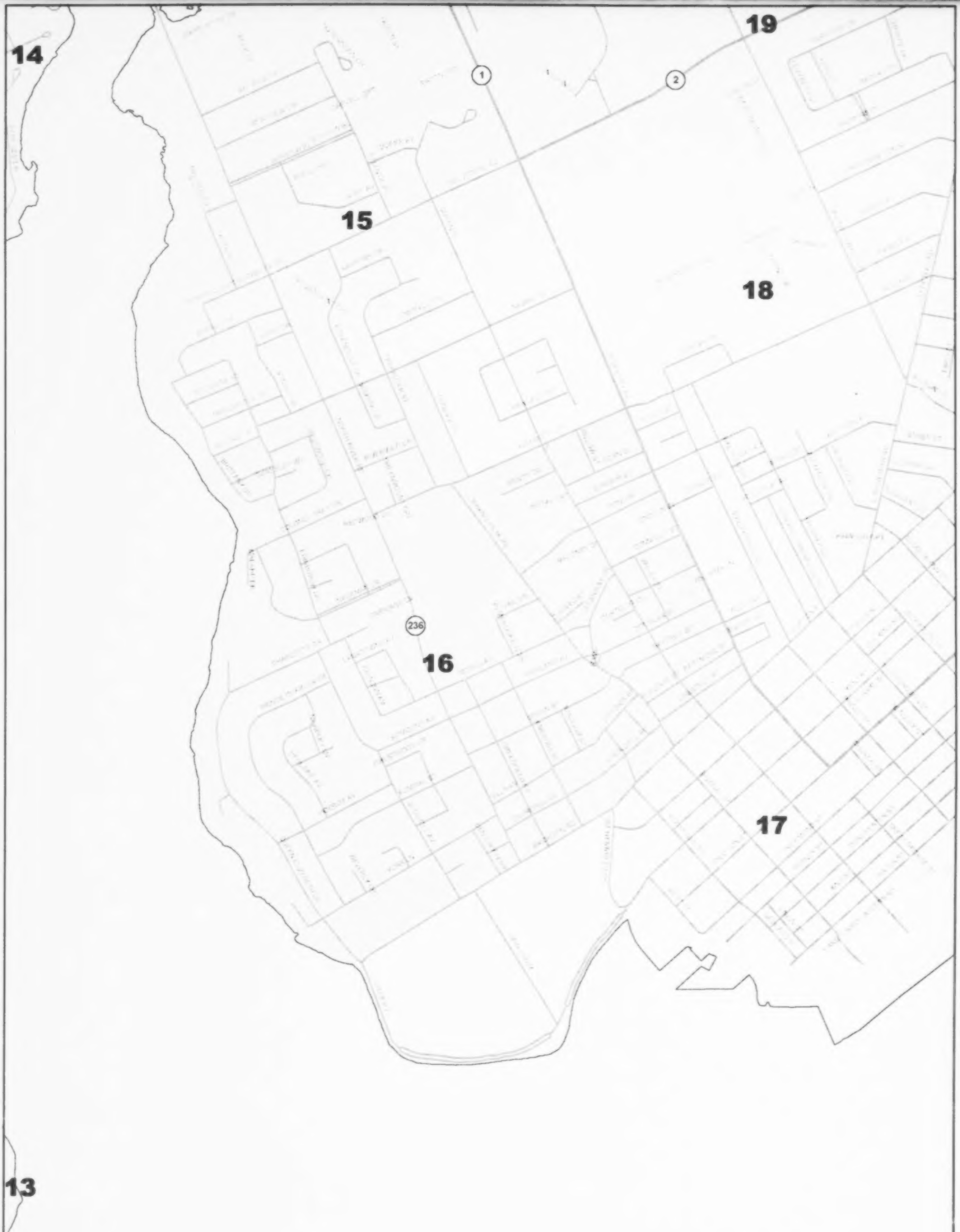
DISTRICT 15 - BELVEDERE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,441
District Variance -4.39%

Proposed Electoral District No. 16 Brighton

The proposed electoral district of Brighton is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the North River where it intersects the property boundary of 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive; thence eastwardly along this boundary to Brittany Drive; thence continuing eastwardly crossing Brittany Drive and along Belfast Street to Edinburgh Drive; thence northwardly along Edinburgh Drive to Nassau Street; thence eastwardly along Nassau Street to Dunkirk Street; thence southwardly along Dunkirk Street to Kirkwood Drive; thence eastwardly along Kirkwood Drive to University Avenue; thence southwardly along University Avenue to Euston Street; thence southwestwardly along Euston Street and Brighton Road to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to where the river intersects 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive or to the point of commencement.


19
14
1
2
15
18
236
16
17
13

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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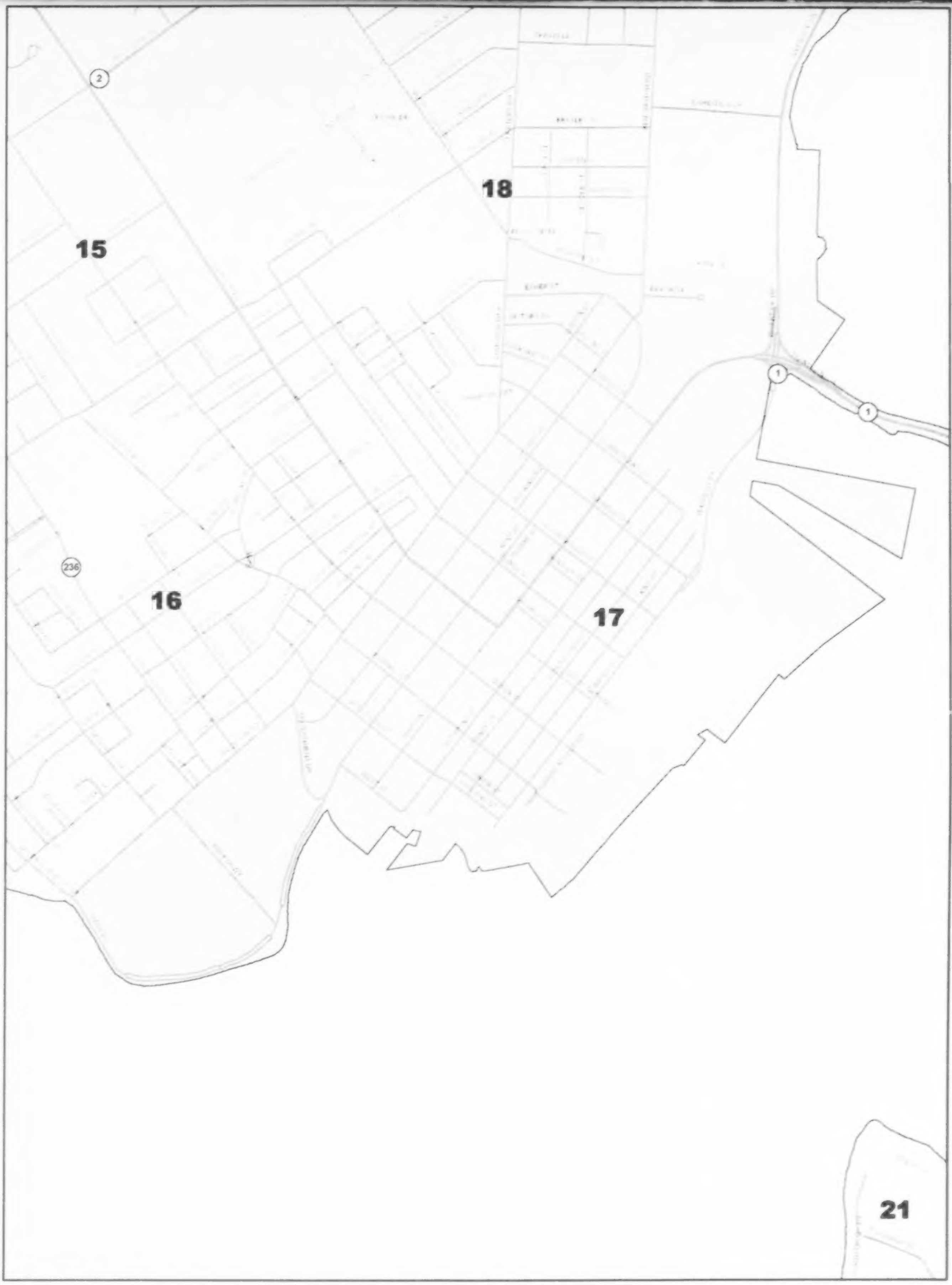
DISTRICT 16 - BRIGHTON

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,601
District Variance: +0.06%

Proposed Electoral District No. 17 Great George

The proposed electoral district of Great George is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the North River where the river intersects Brighton Road; thence eastwardly along Brighton Road and Euston Street to Longworth Avenue; thence northeastwardly along Longworth Avenue to Plywood Place; thence eastwardly along Plywood Place and Belmont Street to Kensington Road; thence northwardly along Kensington Road to Park Street; thence eastwardly along Park Street and an extension of Park Street to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly and westwardly along Charlottetown Harbour to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to where it intersects with Brighton Road or to the point of commencement.



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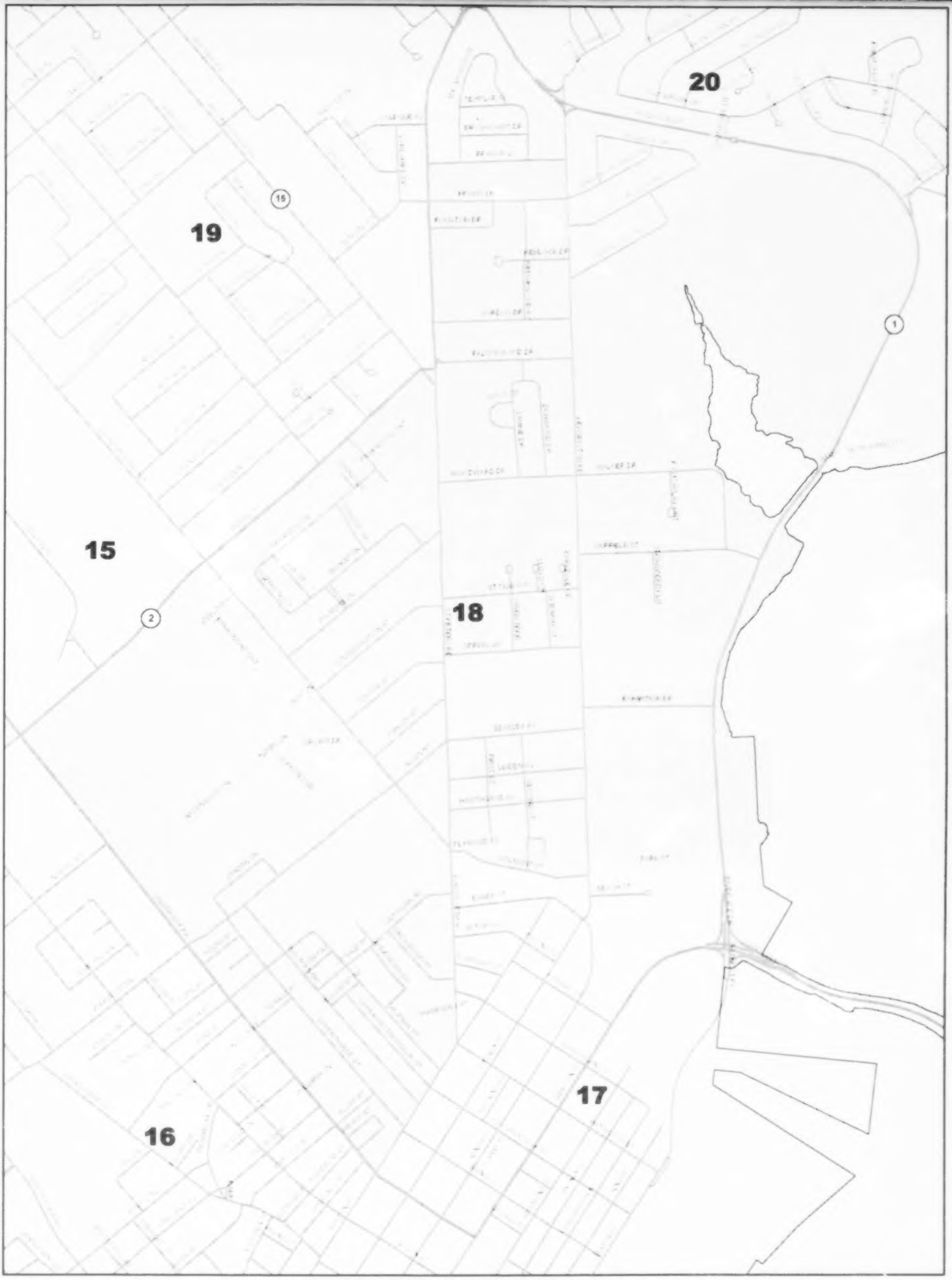
DISTRICT 17 - GREAT GEORGE

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,550
District Variance: -1.36%

Proposed Electoral District No. 18 Parkdale

The proposed electoral district of Parkdale is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of University Avenue and Belvedere Avenue; thence eastwardly along Belvedere Avenue to Brackley Point Road; thence southwardly along Brackley Point Road to St. Peters Road; thence northwardly along St. Peters Road to Francis Lane; thence eastwardly along Francis Lane to Kensington Road; thence southwardly along Kensington Road to Greensview Drive; thence eastwardly along Greensview Drive and its extension to Riverside Drive; thence southwardly along Riverside Drive to where the Belvedere Golf Course stream crosses Riverside Drive; thence eastwardly along the stream to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly along the Charlottetown Harbour to the extension of Park Street; thence westwardly along the extension to Park Street and along Park Street to Kensington Road; thence southwardly along Kensington Road to Belmont Street; thence westwardly along Belmont Street and Plywood Place to St. Peters Road; thence southwardly along St. Peters Road to Longworth Avenue; thence continuing southwardly along Longworth Avenue to Euston Street; thence westwardly along Euston Street to University Avenue; thence northwardly along University Avenue to Belvedere Avenue or to the point of commencement.


20
15
19
15
1
2
18
17
16
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metres

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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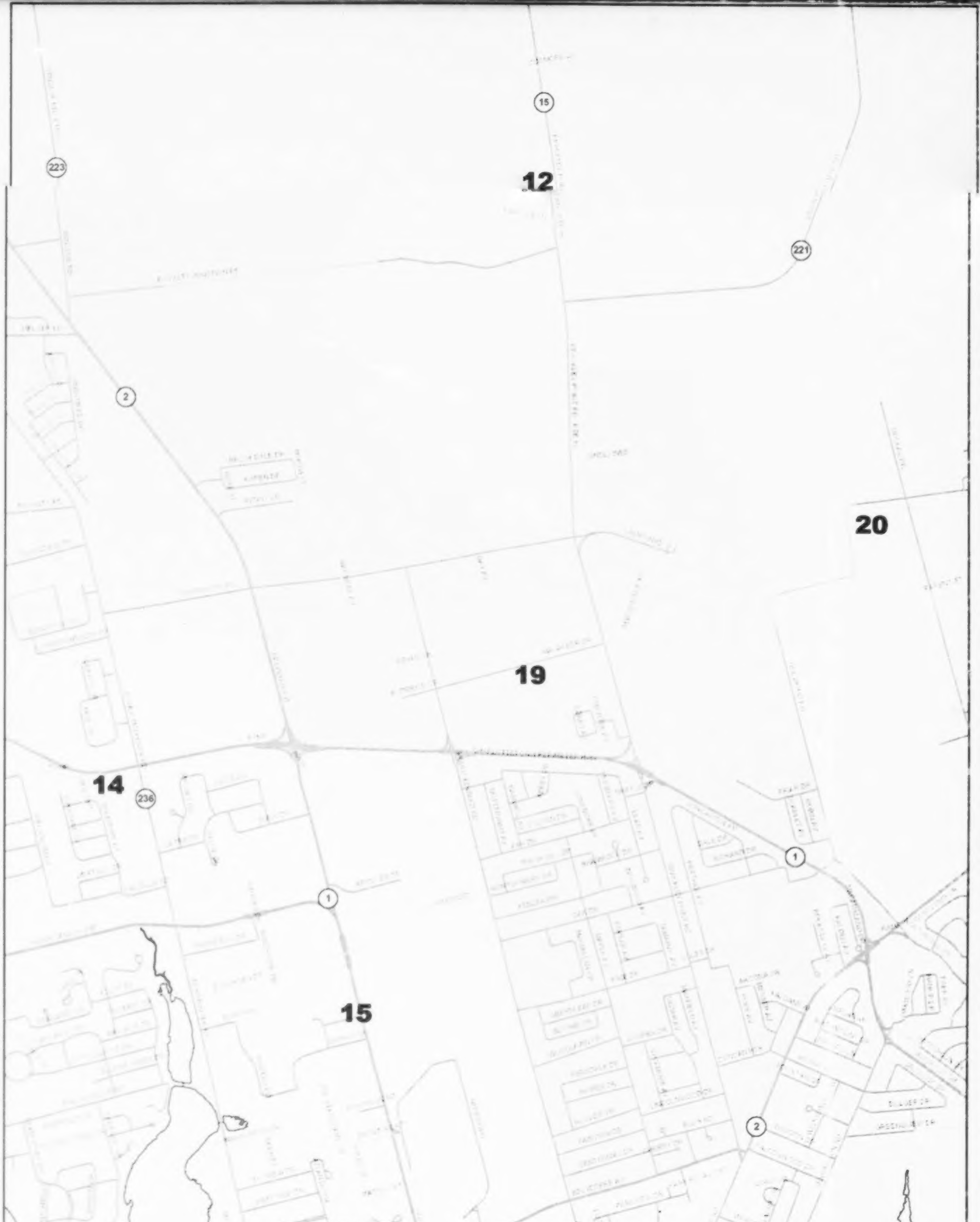
DISTRICT 18 - PARKDALE

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,548
District Variance: -1.42%

Proposed Electoral District No. 19 Sherwood

The proposed electoral district of Sherwood is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Winsloe Road - Rte 223 and the northern boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown to a northwardly extension of Norwood Road; thence southwardly along the extension and along Norwood Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence continuing southwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to St. Peters Road - Rte 2; thence southwestwardly along the St. Peters Road to the Brackley Point Road; thence northwardly along the Brackley Point Road to Belvedere Avenue; thence westwardly along Belvedere Avenue to Mount Edward Road; thence northwardly along Mount Edward Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Malpeque Road; thence northwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence northwardly along the Winsloe Road to the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown or to the point of commencement.


15
223
12
221
2
20
19
14
236
1
1
15
2
18

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DISTRICT 19 - SHERWOOD

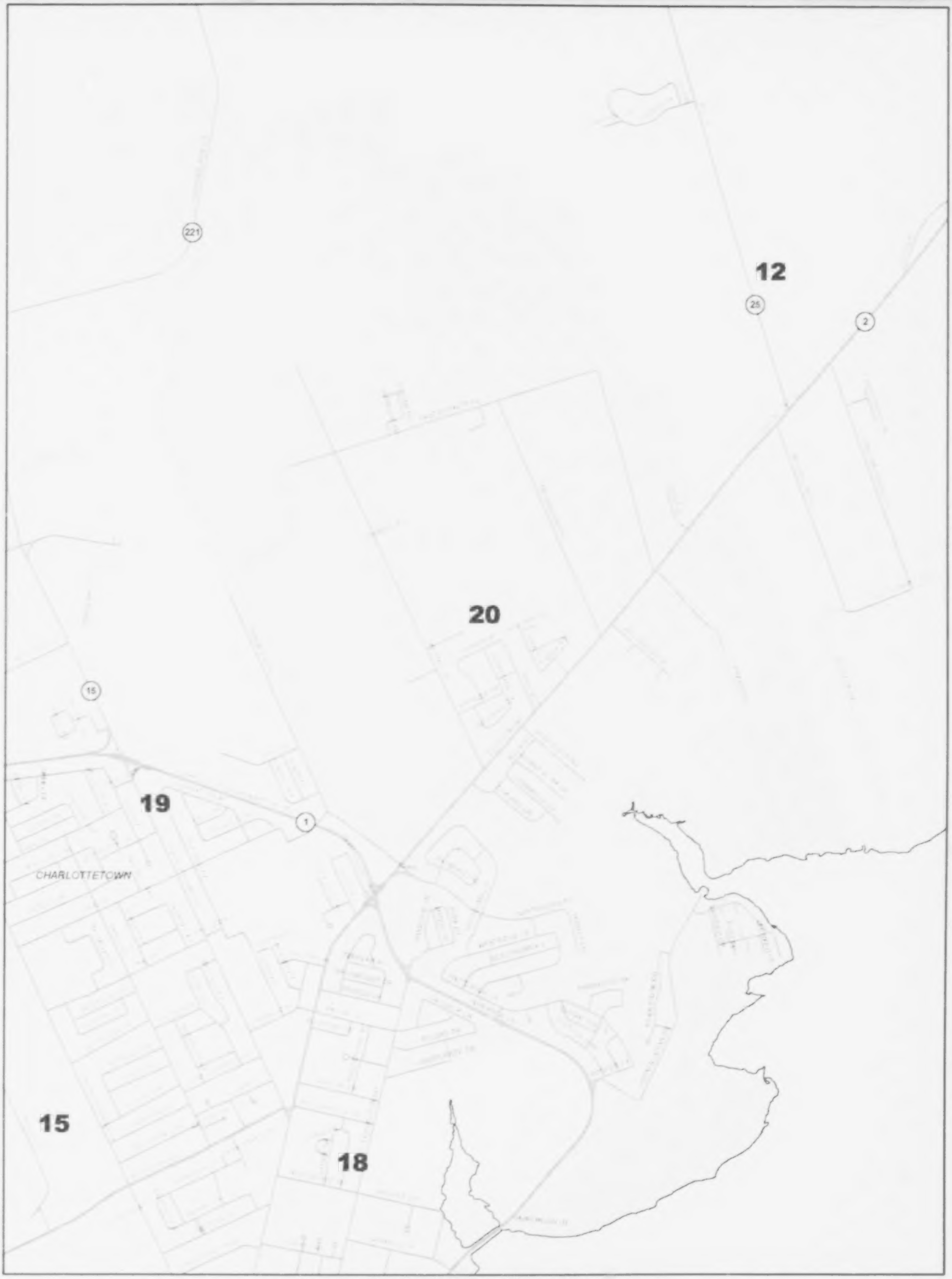
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,722
District Variance: +3.42%

0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
KM

Proposed Electoral District No. 20 Hillsborough

The proposed electoral district of Hillsborough is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of St. Peters Road and Francis Lane; thence northwardly along St. Peters Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to Norwood Road; thence northwardly along Norwood Road and its northwardly extension to the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the city's north boundary to St. Peters Road - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along St. Peters Road to the east boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence southwardly along the city's east boundary to the Hillsborough River; thence southwestwardly along the Hillsborough River to where the Belvedere Golf Course stream crosses Riverside Drive; thence along the stream and Riverside Drive to the extension of Greensview Drive; thence westwardly along the extension and along Greensview Drive to Kensington Road; thence northwardly along Kensington Road to Francis Lane; thence westwardly along Francis Lane to St. Peters Road - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.


221
12
25
2
20
15
19
1
CHARLOTTETOWN
15
18
0
0.125
0.25
0.5
0.75
1
KM

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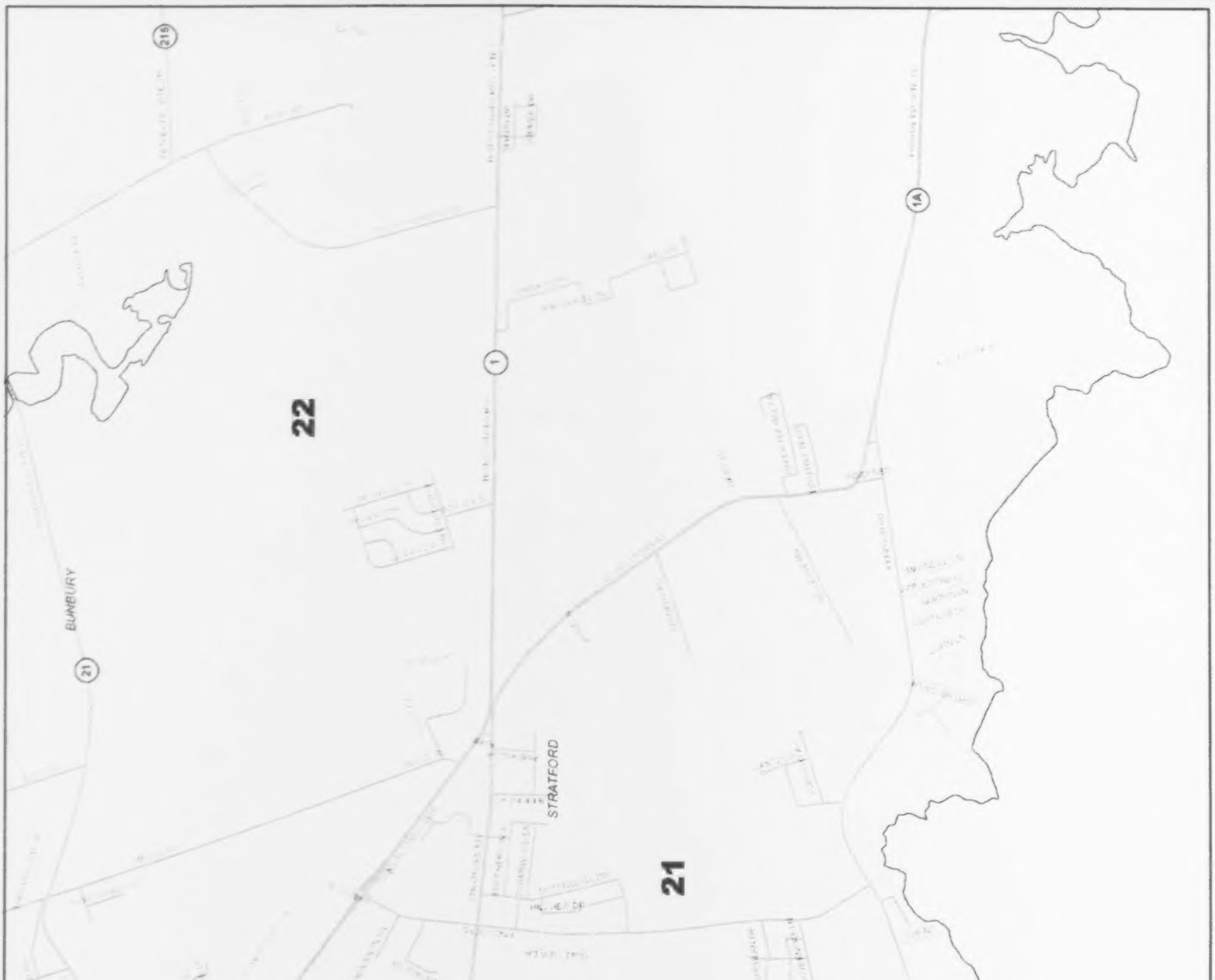
DISTRICT 20 - HILLSBOROUGH

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,287
District Variance: -8.67%

Proposed Electoral District No. 21 Stratford

The proposed electoral district of Stratford is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Hillsborough River and the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1A (Hillsborough Bridge); thence southwardly and eastwardly along Route 1A to the eastern boundary of the town of Stratford; thence along the town's eastern boundary to Alexander Bay; thence westwardly and northwardly along Alexander Bay and the Hillsborough River to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1A or to the point of commencement.



215
1A
1
22
BUNBURY
21
STRATFORD
21
17
10

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DISTRICT 21 - STRATFORD

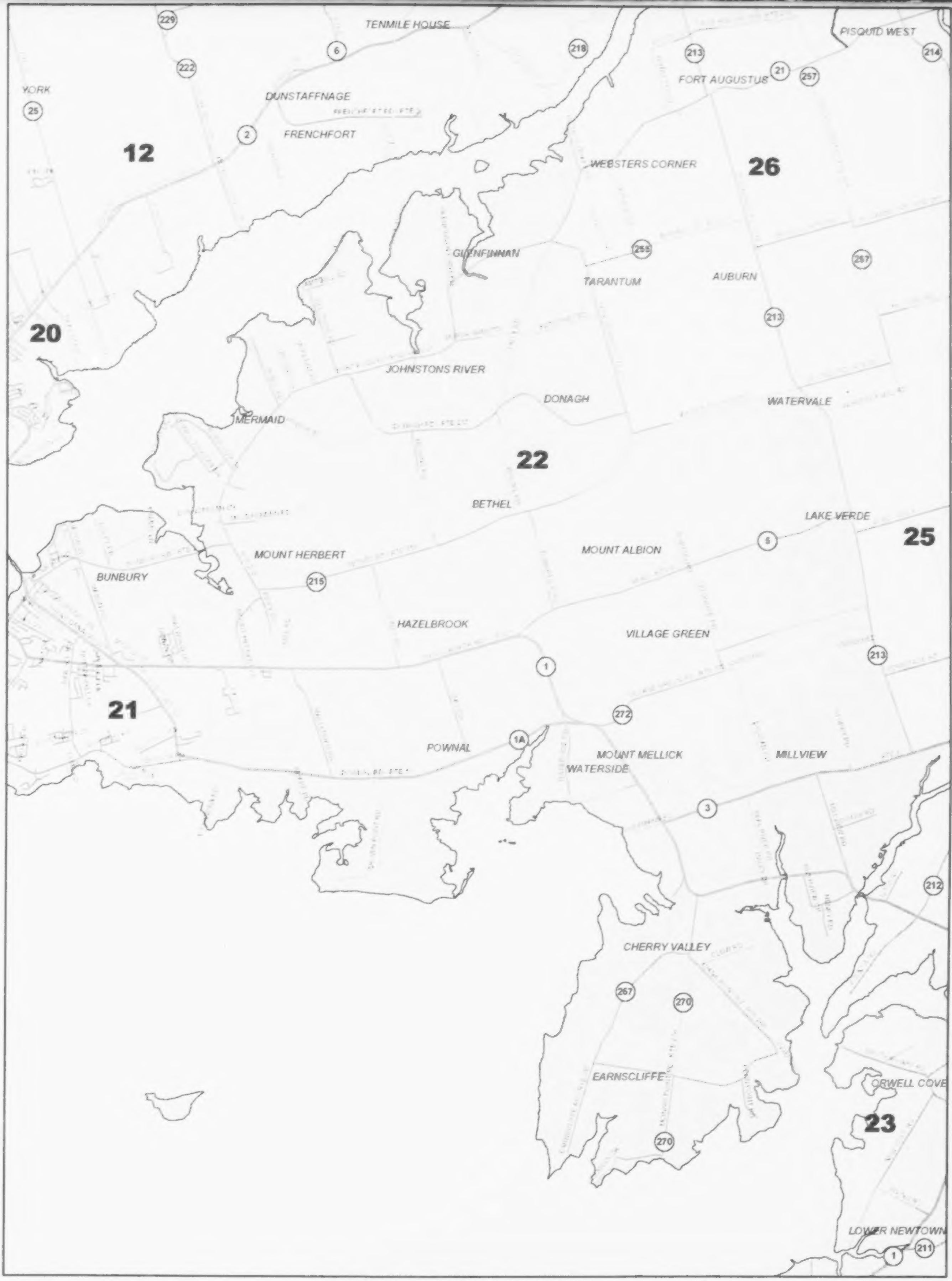
Estimated Number of Electors 3,405
District Variance -5.39%

KM
0
0.25
0.5
1
1.5

Proposed Electoral District No. 22 Pownal

The proposed electoral district of Pownal is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Hillsborough River and the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1A (Hillsborough Bridge); thence northeastwardly along the Hillsborough River to the Hickey's Wharf Road; thence southwardly along Hickey's Wharf Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence southwestwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the Tally Road and continuing southwestwardly along the Tally Road to the Tarantum Road - Rte 215; thence southwardly along the Tarantum Road to the Whites Road - Rte 257; thence eastwardly along Whites Road to the Monaghan Road - Rte 213; thence southwardly along the Monaghan Road to Rte 3; thence eastwardly along Rte 3 to Ross Creek; thence southwestwardly along Ross Creek to the Vernon River; thence continuing southwestwardly along the Vernon River to the Orwell Bay; thence westwardly along Orwell Bay and the Hillsborough Bay to the east boundary of the town of Stratford; thence along the town's east boundary to Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Hillsborough River (Hillsborough Bridge) or to the point of commencement including Governors Island and Christie Island.


TENMILE HOUSE
YORK
DUNSTAFFNAGE
FRENCHFORT
12
PISQUID WEST
FORT AUGUSTUS
WEBSTERS CORNER
26
GLENFINNAN
TARANTUM
AUBURN
20
JOHNSTONS RIVER
DONAGH
WATERVALE
MERMAID
22
BETHEL
LAKE VERDE
25
MOUNT HERBERT
MOUNT ALBION
BUNBURY
HAZELBROOK
VILLAGE GREEN
21
POWNAL
MOUNT MELLICK
WATERSIDE
MILLVIEW
CHERRY VALLEY
EARNSCLIFFE
ORWELL COVE
23
LOWER NEWTOWN
229
222
6
218
213
21
257
214
25
2
255
257
213
215
5
1
213
272
1A
3
212
267
270
270
1
211
0
0.4
0.8
1.6
2.4
3.2
4
KM

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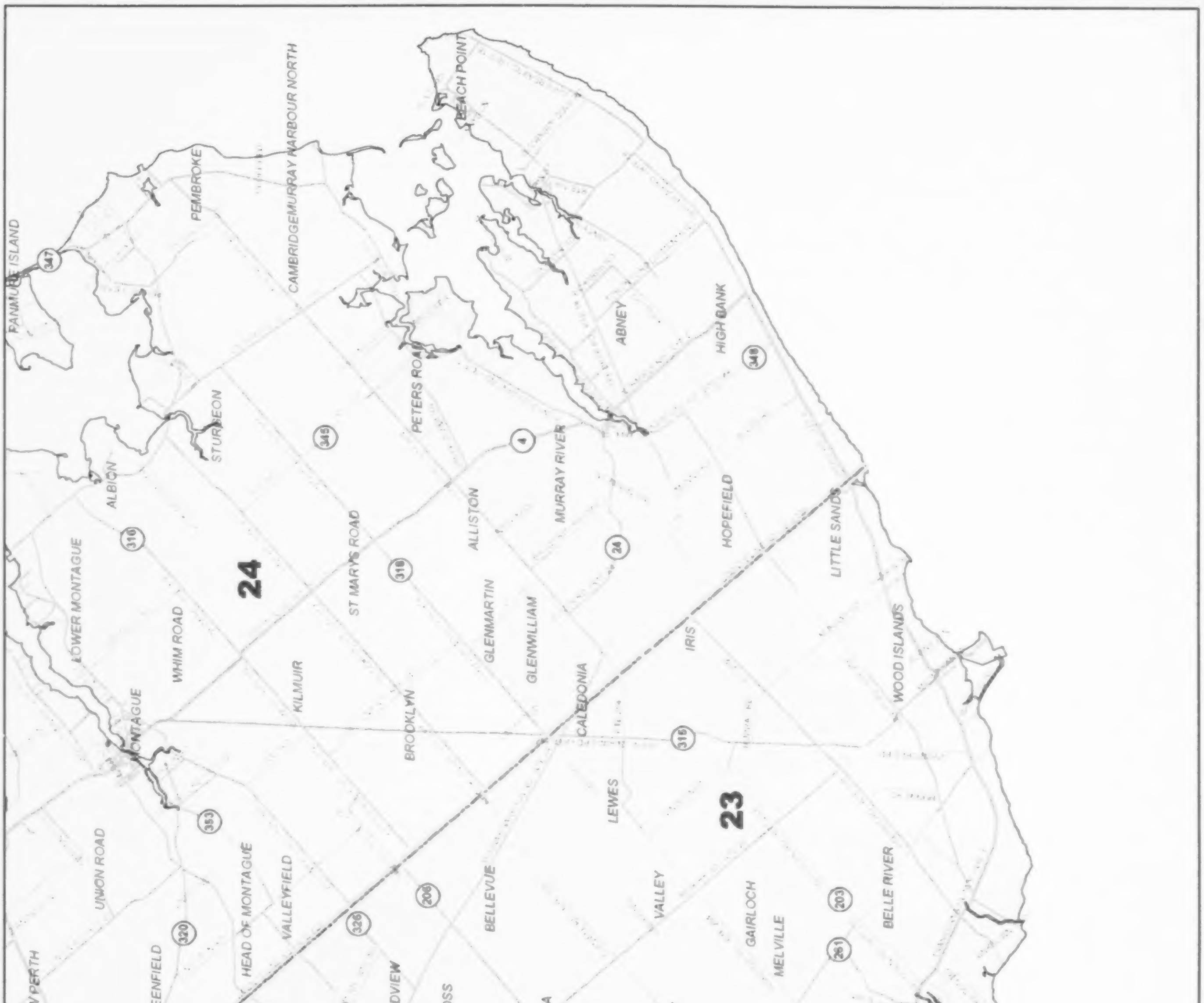
DISTRICT 22 - POWNAL

Estimated Number of Electors 3,579
District Variance -0.56%

Proposed Electoral District No. 23 Hopefield

The proposed electoral district of Hopefield is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Rte 3 and Ross Creek; thence eastwardly along Rte 3 to the Murray Harbour Road - Rte 24; thence southwardly along the Murray Harbour Road to the Dundee Road - Rte 325; thence eastwardly along the Dundee Road to County Line Road - Rte 325; thence southwardly along County Line Road to the Wood Islands Road - Rte 315; thence northeastwardly along the Wood Islands Road to the St. Mary's Road - Rte 318; thence eastwardly along the St. Mary's Road Rte 349; thence southwardly along Rte 349 to the Peters Road - Rte 324; thence eastwardly along the Peters Road to Cahoons Wharf Road; thence southwardly along Cahoons Wharf Road to the Big Basin (Murray Harbour); thence southeastwardly along the Big Basin and the Murray Harbour to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwardly, westwardly and northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Orwell Bay and Orwell Cove; thence northeastwardly along Orwell Cove to Ross Creek; thence continuing northwardly along Ross Creek to Rte 3 or to the point of commencement including Reynolds Island, Herring Island, Thomas Island, Cherry Island and Gordons Island (Murray Islands).


26
25
24
23
22
PANMURE ISLAND
PEMBROKE
CAMBRIDGE MURRAY HARBOUR NORTH
BEACH POINT
ABNEY
HIGH BANK
STURGEON
PETERS ROAD
MURRAY RIVER
ALBION
ALLISTON
HOPEFIELD
LITTLE SANDS
LOWER MONTAGUE
ST MARYS ROAD
GLENMARTIN
GLENWILLIAM
WHIM ROAD
KILMUIR
CALEDONIA
IRIS
WOOD ISLANDS
MONTAGUE
BROOKLYN
LEWES
UNION ROAD
HEAD OF MONTAGUE
VALLEYFIELD
BELLEVUE
VALLEY
GAIRLOCH
MELVILLE
BELLE RIVER
NEW PERTH
GREENFIELD
LYNDALE
GRANDVIEW
NEWTOWN CROSS
IONA
OCEAN VIEW
SUMMERVILLE
KINROSS
LOWER NEWTOWN
BELFAST
UIGG
GLENCOE
ELDON
HERMITAGE
MOUNT BUCHANAN
POINT PRIM
AVONDALE
MILLVIEW
LAKE VERDE
MOUNT MELLICK
CHERRY VALLEY
347
349
348
4
316
318
24
315
353
320
326
208
203
261
211
23
206
209
5
268
267
272
0
1
2
4
6
8
KM

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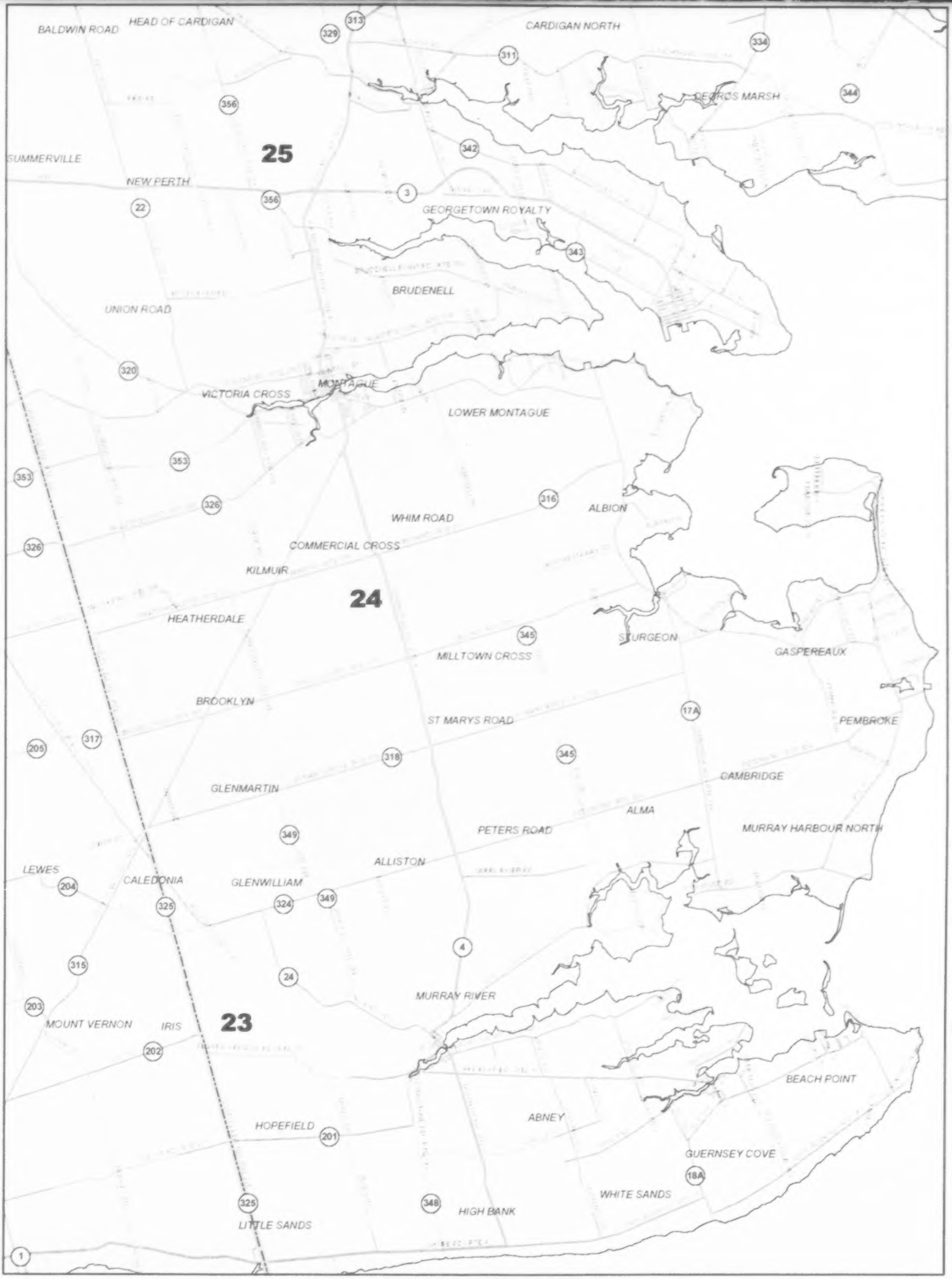
DISTRICT 23 - HOPEFIELD

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,510
District Variance: -2.47%

Proposed Electoral District No. 24 Montague

The proposed electoral district of Montague is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 325 and the Queens Road - Rte 210; thence eastwardly along the Queens Road to the Union Road - Rte 22; thence northwardly along the Union Road to the MacDonald Road; thence eastwardly along MacDonald Road to the A A MacDonald Highway - Rte 4; thence northwardly along the A A MacDonald Highway to the Dewars Pond; thence eastwardly along Dewars Pond and the Brudenell River to the Georgetown Harbour; thence continuing eastwardly along Georgetown Harbour to the Cardigan Bay and then continuing eastwardly to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwardly and westwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Murray Harbour; thence westwardly along Murray Harbour to the Big Basin; thence northwardly along the Big Basin to Cahoons Wharf Road; thence northwardly along Cahoons Wharf Road to Peters Road - Rte 324; thence westwardly along Peters Road to Rte 349; thence northwardly along Rte 349 to the St. Mary's Road - Rte 318; thence westwardly along the St. Mary's Road to the Wood Islands Road - Rte 315; thence southwestwardly along the Wood Islands Road to the County Line Road - Rte 325; thence northwardly along the County Line Road to the Queens Road - Rte 210 or to the point of commencement.


BALDWIN ROAD
HEAD OF CARDIGAN
CARDIGAN NORTH
DEGROS MARSH
SUMMERVILLE
25
NEW PERTH
GEORGETOWN ROYALTY
BRUDENELL
UNION ROAD
VICTORIA CROSS
MONTAGUE
LOWER MONTAGUE
ALBION
WHIM ROAD
COMMERCIAL CROSS
KILMUIR
24
HEATHERDALE
STURGEON
GASPEREAUX
MILLTOWN CROSS
BROOKLYN
ST MARYS ROAD
PEMBROKE
GLENMARTIN
CAMBRIDGE
ALMA
PETERS ROAD
MURRAY HARBOUR NORTH
ALLISTON
LEWES
CALEDONIA
GLENWILLIAM
MURRAY RIVER
MOUNT VERNON
IRIS
23
BEACH POINT
ABNEY
HOPEFIELD
GUERNSEY COVE
WHITE SANDS
HIGH BANK
LITTLE SANDS
313
329
311
334
344
356
342
3
22
343
320
353
326
316
345
17A
205
317
318
349
204
325
324
4
315
24
203
202
201
18A
348
1

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DISTRICT 24 - MONTAGUE

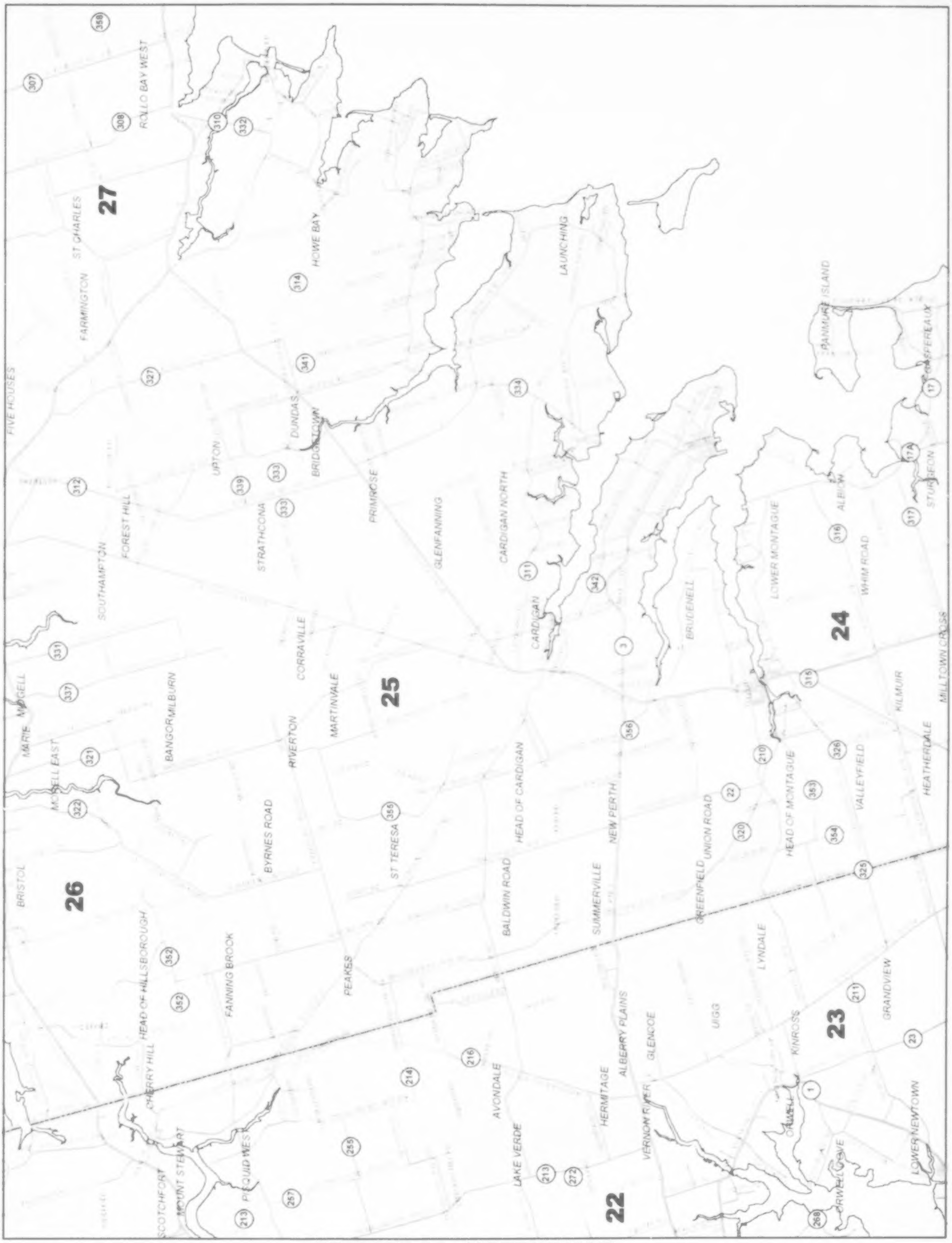
Estimated Number of Electors 3 650
District Variance +1 42%

KM 0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5

Proposed Electoral District No. 25 Martinvale

The proposed electoral district of Martinvale is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Old Cardigan Road - Rte 216 and the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence eastwardly along the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 to the St. Patrick's Road - Rte 323; thence northwardly along the St. Patrick's Road to Rte 352; thence eastwardly along Rte 352 to the Green Meadows Road - Rte 322; thence northeastwardly along the Green Meadows Road to the Indian Bridge Road; thence eastwardly along the Indian Bridge Road to the Bangor Road - Rte 321; thence continuing northwardly, eastwardly and southwardly along the Bangor Road to the Dunn Road; thence eastwardly along the Dunn Road to the Morell East Road and continuing eastwardly along Sandy Cape Road to the Milburn Road - Rte 337; thence southwardly along the Millburn Road to the Bennett Road; thence eastwardly along the Bennett Road and the Church Road - Rte 331 to the Cardigan Road - Rte 313; thence northeastwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Pratt Road; thence eastwardly along the Pratt Road to the Strathcona Road - Rte 312; thence northwardly along the Strathcona Road to the MacSwain Road; thence eastwardly along the MacSwain Road to the Albion Road - Rte 327; thence southwardly along the Albion Road to the Little River Road - Rte 314; thence eastwardly along the Little River Road to the Grove Pine Road; thence southeastwardly along the Grove Pine Road to Rte 310; thence northwardly along Rte 310 to the Little River; thence eastwardly along the Little River to the Howe Bay; thence southwardly along Howe Bay, Boughton Bay, Cardigan Bay to the Brudenell River; thence westwardly along the Brudenell River to the Dewars Pond and continuing westwardly along Dewars Pond to the A A MacDonald Highway - Rte 4; thence southwardly along the highway to the MacDonald Road; thence westwardly along MacDonald Road to the Union Road - Rte 22; thence southwardly along the Union Road to the Greenfield Road - Rte 320; thence crossing the Greenfield Road and continuing westwardly along the Queens Road - Rte 210 to County Line Road - Rte 325; thence northwardly along the County Line Road to the Dundee Road - Rte 325; thence westwardly along the Dundee Road to the Murray Harbour Road - Rte 24; thence northwardly along the Murray Harbour Road - Rte 3; thence westwardly along Rte 3 to the Monaghan Road - Rte 213; thence northwardly along the Monaghan Road to Whites Road - Rte 257; thence eastwardly along Whites Road to the Cape Breton Road - Rte 257; thence northwardly along the Cape Breton Road to the McGuirk Road; thence eastwardly along the McGuirk Road to the Dromore Road - Rte 214; thence northwardly along the Dromore Road to Joey's Road; thence eastwardly along Joey's Road to the Mount Stewart Road - Rte 22; thence eastwardly along the Mount Stewart Road to Old Cardigan Road - Rte 216; thence northwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 or to the point of commencement including Boughton Island.


27
26
25
24
23
22
ROLLO BAY WEST
ST CHARLES
FARMINGTON
FIVE HOUSES
HOWE BAY
LAUNCHING
PANMURE ISLAND
GASPEREAUX
SOUTHAMPTON
FOREST HILL
UPTON
STRATHCONA
DUNDAS
BRIDGETOWN
PRIMROSE
GLENFANNING
CARDIGAN NORTH
CARDIGAN
BRUDENELL
LOWER MONTAGUE
ALBION
STURGEON
WHIM ROAD
MILLTOWN CROSS
KILMUIR
HEATHERDALE
VALLEYFIELD
HEAD OF MONTAGUE
UNION ROAD
GREENFIELD
NEW PERTH
SUMMERVILLE
HEAD OF CARDIGAN
BALDWIN ROAD
MARTINVALE
CORRAVILLE
RIVERTON
ST TERESA
BYRNES ROAD
BANGOR
MILBURN
MARIE
MORELL
MORELL EAST
BRISTOL
HEAD OF HILLSBOROUGH
FANNING BROOK
PEAKES
CHERRY HILL
MOUNT STEWART
SCOTCHFORT
PISQUID WEST
AVONDALE
LAKE VERDE
HERMITAGE
ALBERRY PLAINS
GLENCOE
VERNON RIVER
UIGG
LYNDALE
KINROSS
GRANDVIEW
ORWELL
ORWELL COVE
LOWER NEWTOWN
307
358
308
310
332
314
341
327
312
339
333
333
334
311
342
3
315
316
317
17A
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331
337
321
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356
355
210
22
320
353
354
326
325
352
352
211
23
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216
214
255
257
213
213
272
268

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DISTRICT 25 - MARTINVALE

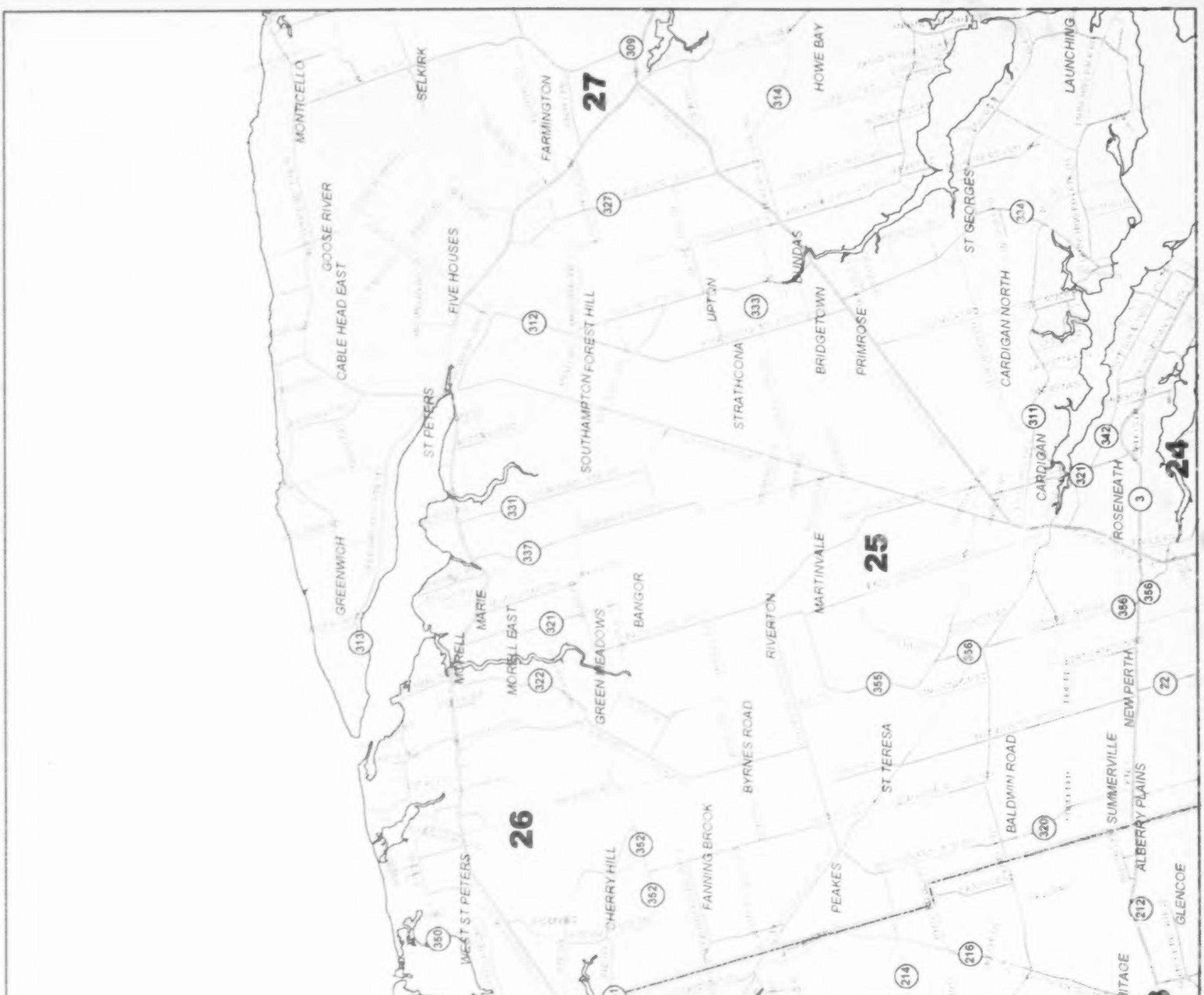
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,512
District Variance: -2.42%

0
1
2
4
6
8
KM

Proposed Electoral District No. 26 Canavoy

The proposed electoral district of Canavoy is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35 ; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cow River Road (Monticello); thence southwardly along Cow River Road to the Northside Road - Rte 16; thence westwardly along the Northside Road to the Selkirk Road - Rte 309; thence southwardly along the Selkirk Road to the Curtis Road; thence southwestwardly along the Curtis Road to Rte 2; thence crossing Rte 2 and continuing southwestwardly along the School Road to Albion Road - Rte 327; thence northwardly along the Albion Road to the MacSwain Road; thence southwestwardly along the MacSwain Road to the Strathcona Road - Rte 312; thence southwestwardly along the Strathcona Road to the Pratt Road; thence southwestwardly along the Pratt Road to the Cardigan Road - Rte 313; thence westwardly along the Pratt Road to the Church Road - Rte 331; thence northwestwardly along the Church Road and the Bennett Road to the Milburn Road - Rte 337; thence northwardly along the Milburn Road to the Sandy Cape Road; thence westwardly along the Sandy Cape Road and the Dunn Road to the Bangor Road - Rte 321; thence continuing northwardly westwardly and southwardly along the Bangor Road to the Indian Bridge Road; thence westwardly along the Indian Bridge Road to the Green Meadows Road - Rte 322; thence southwestwardly along the Green Meadows Road to Rte 352; thence westwardly along Rte 352 to the Strathcona Road - Rte 323; thence southwardly along the Strathcona Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence westwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the Old Cardigan Road; thence southwardly along the Old Cardigan Road to the Mount Stewart Road - Rte 22; thence westwardly along the Mount Stewart Road to Joey's Road; thence southwestwardly along Joey's Road to the Dromore Road - Rte 214; thence southwardly along the Dromore Road to the McGuirk Road; thence westwardly along the McGuirk Road to the Cape Breton Road - Rte 257; thence southwardly along the Cape Breton Road to the Whites Road - Rte 257; thence westwardly along the Whites Road to the Tarantum Road - Rte 215; thence northwardly along the Tarantum Road to the Tally Road; thence northeastwardly along the Tally Road and the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 to the Hickey's Wharf Road; thence northwardly along the Hickey's Wharf Road to the Hillsborough River; thence southwestwardly crossing the river and continuing southwestwardly to the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35; thence northwardly along the line to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or to the point of commencement including Rams Island in the Hillsborough River.


MONTICELLO
SELKIRK
GOOSE RIVER
CABLE HEAD EAST
FARMINGTON
27
309
HOWE BAY
314
LAUNCHING
327
FIVE HOUSES
ST PETERS
312
SOUTHAMPTON
FOREST HILL
UPTON
333
DUNDAS
STRATHCONA
BRIDGETOWN
PRIMROSE
ST GEORGES
334
CARDIGAN NORTH
311
CARDIGAN
342
321
24
ROSENEATH
3
GREENWICH
313
331
337
MARIE
MORELL
MORELL EAST
321
322
GREEN MEADOWS
BANGOR
RIVERTON
MARTINVALE
25
355
356
356
356
22
NEW PERTH
BYRNES ROAD
ST TERESA
BALDWIN ROAD
320
SUMMERVILLE
ALBERRY PLAINS
26
WEST ST PETERS
350
CHERRY HILL
352
352
FANNING BROOK
PEAKES
212
GLENCOE
216
214
5
HERMITAGE
23
351
MOUNT STEWART
PISQUID WEST
255
LAKE VERDE
271
SCOTCHFORT
FORT AUGUSTUS
213
AUBURN
TARANTUM
BLOOMING POINT
AFTON ROAD
2
TENMILE HOUSE
218
218
FRENCHFORT
WEBSTERS CORNER
GLENFINNAN
DONAGH
BETHEL
HAZELBROOK
1
1A
272
WATERSIDE
POWNAL
22
257
DONALDSTON
219
MILLCOVE
6
SUFFOLK
DUNSTAFFNAGE
222
220
12
BUNBURY
21
0
1.25
2.5
5
7.5
10
KM

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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June 30, 2004

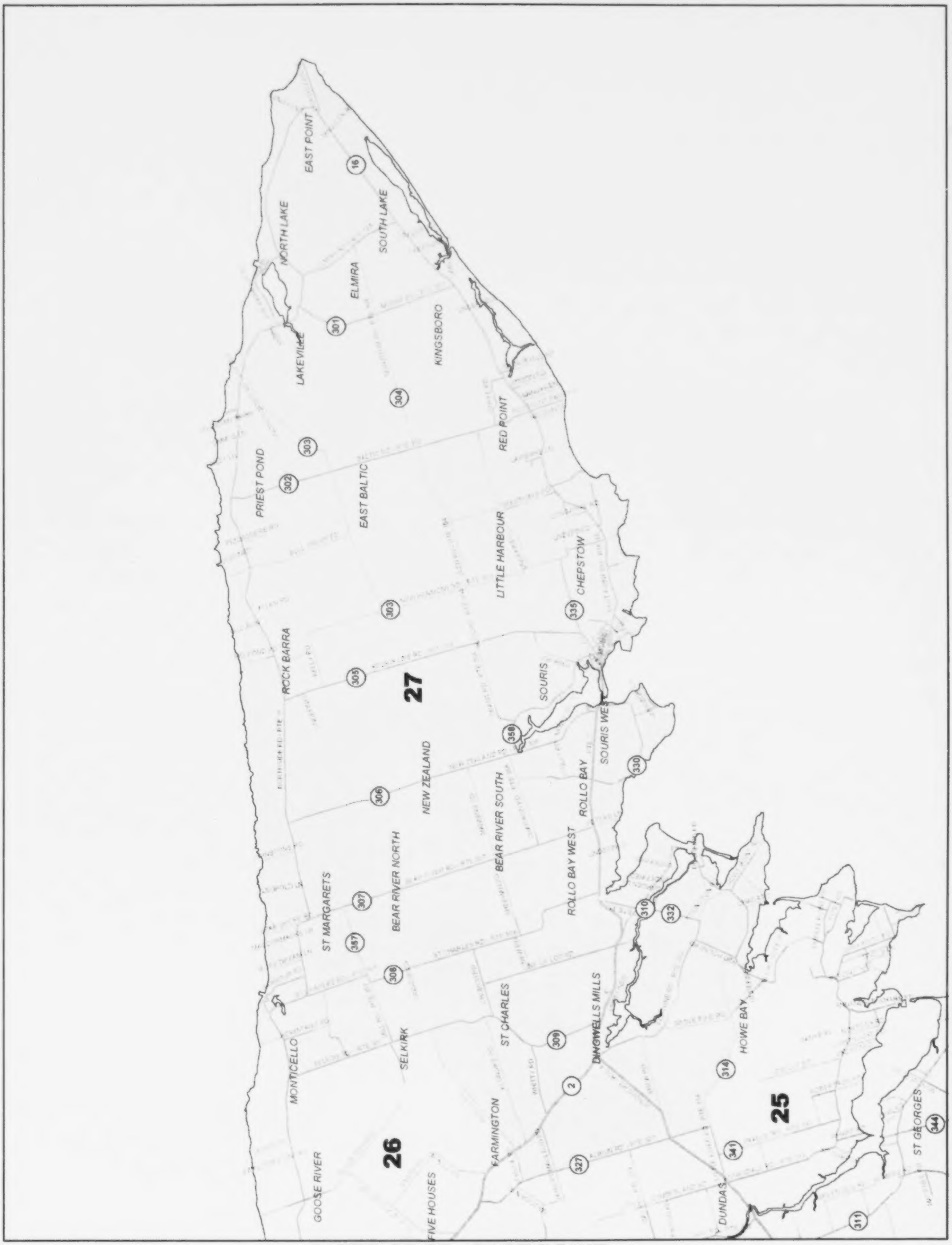
DISTRICT 26 - CANAVOY

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,580
District Variance: -0.53%

Proposed Electoral District No. 27 East Point

The proposed electoral district of East Point is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Cow River Road (Monticello) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwestwardly along the Northumberland Strait, the Colville Bay, the Rollo Bay, the Eglington Bay to the Howe Bay; thence westwardly along the Howe Bay to the Little River and continuing westwardly along the Little River to Rte 310; thence southwestwardly along Rte 310 to the Grove Pine Road; thence northwestwardly along the Grove Pine Road to the Little River Road - Rte 314; thence westwardly along the Little River Road to the Albion Road - Rte 337; thence northwardly along the Albion Road to the School Road; thence northeastwardly along the School Road to Rte 2; thence crossing Rte 2 and continuing northeastwardly along the Curtis Road to the Selkirk Road - Rte 309; thence northwardly along the Selkirk Road to the Northside Road - Rte 16; thence eastwardly along the Northside Road to the Cow River Road; thence northwardly along the Cow River Road to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or to the point of commencement.


EAST POINT
16
NORTH LAKE
SOUTH LAKE
ELMIRA
301
KINGSBORO
LAKEVILLE
304
303
RED POINT
PRIEST POND
302
EAST BALTIC
LITTLE HARBOUR
CHEPSTOW
335
303
ROCK BARRA
305
27
SOURIS
358
SOURIS WEST
330
NEW ZEALAND
306
ROLLO BAY
BEAR RIVER SOUTH
ROLLO BAY WEST
BEAR RIVER NORTH
ST MARGARETS
307
357
310
332
308
DINGWELLS MILLS
ST CHARLES
309
HOWE BAY
SELKIRK
MONTICELLO
2
314
FARMINGTON
25
26
327
341
ST GEORGES
344
GOOSE RIVER
FIVE HOUSES
DUNDAS
311
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 KM

DISTRICT 27 - EAST POINT

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,456
District Variance: -3.97%

APPENDIX A

ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION
OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Notice of Hearings

The Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island will hold public hearings to accept submissions on the matter of the proposed revisions to the area, boundaries and names of the province's 27 electoral districts. The hearings will be held at the following times, dates and places:

7:30 p.m. - Tuesday, September 7, 2004 at the North Rustico Canadian Legion Br. 13, North Rustico
7:30 P.M. - Wednesday, September 8, 2004 at the Cardigan Fire Hall, Cardigan
7:30 P.M. - Thursday, September 9, 2004 at the O'Leary Lions Club Hall, O'Leary
7:30 P.M. - Monday, September 13, 2004 at the Hôtel Village sur l'océan, Mount Carmel

The Commission has prepared a map showing the proposed revised division of the province into 27 electoral districts. This map, together with an interim report indicating the name and the number of electors in each district, is available from the Commission Office at the following address:

Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island
P.O. Box 774, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C1A 7L3
Telephone: 902 894-0354 or 1-888-234-8683, Fax: 902 368-6500
E-mail: commission@electoralboundaries.pe.ca

A copy may also be obtained from the Commission's website:
http://www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca or www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

The Commission has made some rules governing the presentation of submissions at the hearings.

1. No submission will be heard by the Commission at the hearings unless notice has been received in writing or electronically (by completing the required form on-line at www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca) stating the name and address of the person by whom the submission is sought to be made and indicating concisely the nature of the submission, the location at which he or she would like to make a submission and any special needs they have. Such notices must be received prior to August 23, 2004 by the Commission at the above address.

2. If, when the notice in writing of an intention to make a submission is received by the Commission, the person signing the notice has not stated the place at which he or she wishes to make a submission, the Commission shall, in writing ask the person at which location he or she wishes to be heard.

3. If the Commission does not receive notice of intention to make a submission at one or more of the locations above the commission reserves the right to cancel the hearing at that location.

4. Translation services will be provided at the Mount Carmel location.

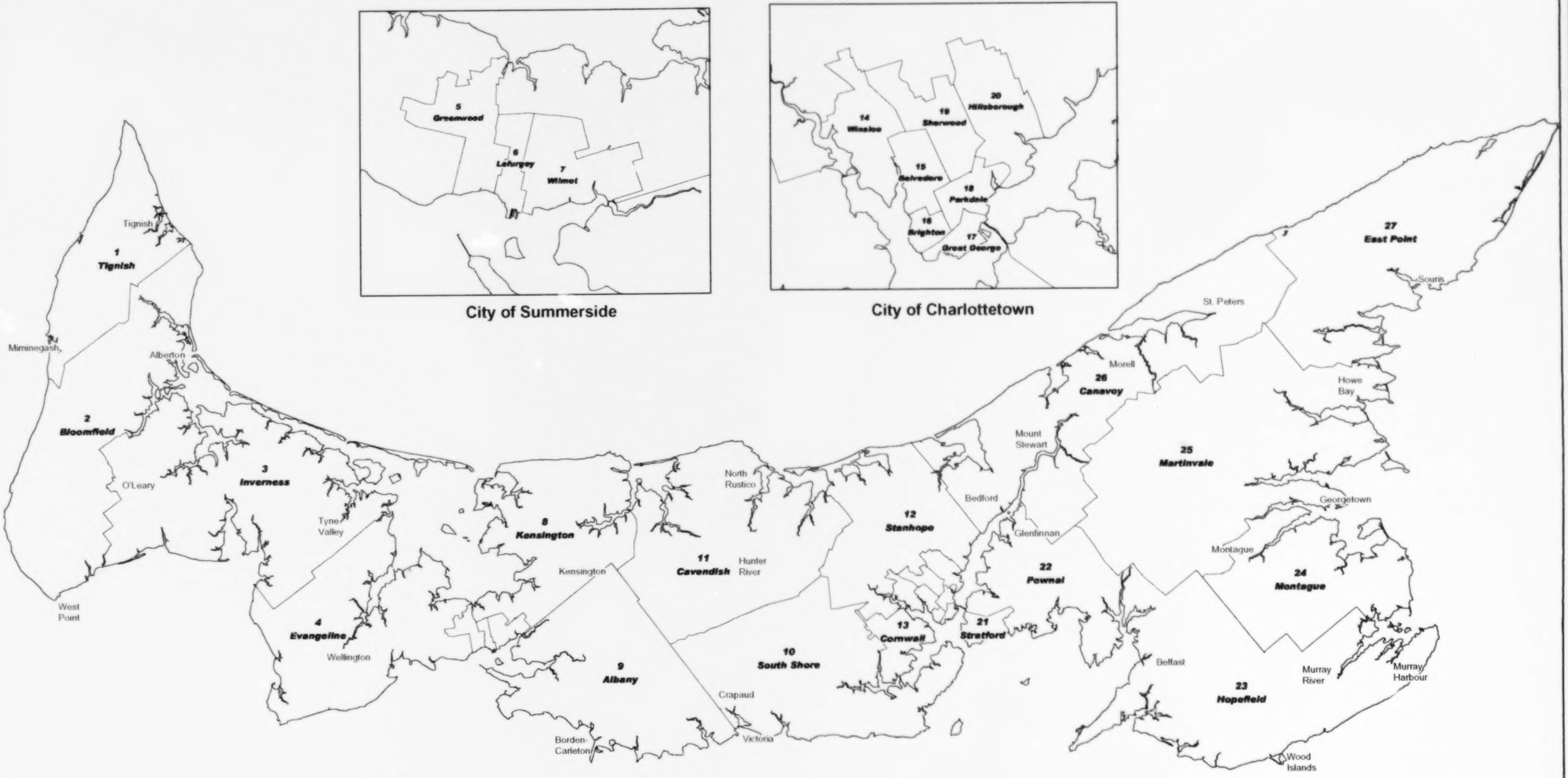
5. Submissions in writing will be received by the Commission at the above address anytime before August 23, 2004. It is not necessary to appear at a public hearing to make a submission in writing.

6. The Commission reserves the right to waive any requirement of these rules which it deems necessary in the public interest.

7. Any interested person requiring further particulars concerning the mandate of the Commission, or the rules regarding the making of submissions may visit the Commission's website at www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island this 30th day of June, 2004

Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island
Justice John McQuaid, Chair, Roberta Hubley, Commissioner and John Mitchell Q.C., Commissioner


5
Greenwood
6
Lefurgey
7
Wilmot
City of Summerside
20
Hillsborough
14
Winsloe
19
Sherwood
15
Belvedere
18
Parkdale
16
Brighton
17
Great George
City of Charlottetown
Tignish
1
Tignish
Miminegash
Alberton
2
Bloomfield
O'Leary
3
Inverness
Tyne Valley
West Point
4
Evangeline
Wellington
8
Kensington
Kensington
9
Albany
Borden-Carleton
North Rustico
11
Cavendish
Hunter River
10
South Shore
Crapaud
Victoria
12
Stanhope
Bedford
13
Cornwall
21
Stratford
22
Pownal
Glenfinnan
Mount Stewart
26
Canavoy
Morell
St. Peters
27
East Point
Souris
Howe Bay
25
Martinvale
Georgetown
Montague
24
Montague
23
Hopefield
Belfast
Murray River
Murray Harbour
Wood Islands

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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June 30, 2004

Schedule II

APPENDIX B

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS VARIANCE (+25%) TO (-25%)

GENERAL ELECTION ENUMERATION DATA

Number	Electoral Districts	1994 Electors	+/- % Variance	1996 Electors	+/- % Variance	2000 Electors	+/- % Variance	2003 Electors	+/- % Variance
No. 1	Souris-Elmira	2864	-16.09	2713	-22.09	2754	-20.98	2682	-25.48
No. 2	Morell-Fortune Bay	2774	-18.72	2846	-18.27	2891	-17.04	2902	-19.37
No. 3	Georgetown-Baldwin's Road	2818	-17.43	2941	-15.54	3018	-13.40	2970	-17.48
No. 4	Montague-Kilmuir	2789	-18.28	2597	-25.42	2608	-25.16	2603	-27.67
No. 5	Murray River-Gaspereau	2755	-19.28	2713	-22.09	2661	-23.64	2698	-25.03
No. 6	Belfast-Pownal Bay	2900	-15.03	2981	-14.39	2995	-14.06	3045	-15.39
No. 7	Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove	3497	2.46	3848	10.51	4040	15.93	4658	29.42
No. 8	Tracadie-Fort Augustus	3069	-10.08	3256	-6.49	3289	-5.62	3472	-3.53
No. 9	Stanhope-East Royalty	3638	6.59	3712	6.61	3799	9.01	3998	11.09
No. 10	Sherwood-Hillsborough	3587	5.10	3707	6.46	3482	-0.09	3935	9.34
No. 11	Parkdale-Belvedere	3682	7.88	3349	-3.82	3102	-10.99	3106	-13.70
No. 12	Charlottetown-Kings Square	3689	8.09	3520	1.09	3386	-2.84	3531	-1.89
No. 13	Charlottetown-Rochford Square	3857	13.01	3476	-0.17	3568	2.38	3649	1.39
No. 14	Charlottetown-Spring Park	3962	16.09	3984	14.42	3797	8.95	3981	10.61
No. 15	Winsloe-West Royalty	3900	14.27	4249	22.03	4395	26.11	4976	38.26
No. 16	North River-Rice Point	4095	19.98	4432	27.28	4602	32.05	4888	35.82
No. 17	Crapaud-Hazel Grove	4032	18.14	4093	17.55	4025	15.49	4171	15.89
No. 18	Park Corner-Oyster Bed	3974	16.44	4359	25.19	4438	27.35	4316	19.92
No. 19	Borden-Kinkora	3656	7.12	3836	10.17	3784	8.58	3657	1.61
No. 20	Kensington-Malpeque	4079	19.51	4277	22.83	4454	27.80	4520	25.59
No. 21	Wilmot-Summerside	4133	21.10	4356	25.10	4308	23.62	4763	32.34
No. 22	St. Eleanors-Summerside	4076	19.43	4153	19.27	4107	17.85	4179	16.12
No. 23	Cascumpec-Grand River	3008	-11.87	3069	-11.86	3072	-11.85	3033	-15.73
No. 24	Evangeline-Miscouche	2733	-19.92	2902	-16.66	2848	-18.28	2980	-17.20
No. 25	West Point-Bloomfield	2810	-17.67	2704	-22.34	2629	-24.56	2584	-28.20
No. 26	Alberton-Miminegash	2970	-12.98	3082	-11.49	3153	-9.53	3043	-15.45
No. 27	Tignish-Deblois	2804	-17.84	2860	-17.86	2882	-17.30	2840	-21.09
	TOTAL ENUMERATED	**92151**		**94015**		**94087**		**97180**	
	Mean Average per District	**3413**		**3482**		**3485**		**3599**	

Growth Pattern in Number of Electors
1994 - 2003

Number	Electoral District	Increase/Decrease in Electors	Percentage Increase/Decrease
No. 1	Souris-Elmira	- 182	-6.3%
No. 2	Morell-Fortune Bay	+ 128	+4.6%
No. 3	Georgetown-Baldwin's Road	+152	+5.3%
No. 4	Montague-Kilmuir	-186	-6.6%
No. 5	Murray River-Gaspereaux	-57	-2.07%
No. 6	Belfast-Pownal Bay	+145	+5.00%
No. 7	Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove	+1,161	+33.2%
No. 8	Tracadie-Fort Augustus	+403	+13.13%
No. 9	Stanhope-East Royalty	+360	+9.9%
No. 10	Sherwood-Hillsborough	+348	+9.7%
No. 11	Parkdale-Belvedere	-576	-15.6%
No. 12	Charlottetown-Kings Square	-158	-4.28%
No. 13	Charlottetown-Rochford Square	+19	+0.49%
No. 14	Charlottetown-Spring Park	+19	+0.47%
No. 15	Winsloe-West Royalty	+1,076	+27.5%
No. 16	North River-Rice Point	+793	+19.3%
No. 17	Crapaud-Hazel Grove	+139	+3.4%
No. 18	Park Corner-Oyster Bed	+342	+8.6%
No. 19	Borden-Kinkora	0	0%
No. 20	Kensington-Malpeque	+441	+10.8%
No. 21	Wilmot-Summerside	+630	+15.2%
No. 22	St. Eleanors-Summerside	+103	+2.5%
No. 23	Cascumpec-Grand River	+25	+0.83%
No. 24	Evangeline-Miscouche	+247	+9.03%
No. 25	West Point-Bloomfield	-226	-8.04%
No. 26	Alberton-Miminegash	+73	+2.45%
No. 27	Tignish-Deblois	+36	+1.2%

SOURCES

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6. ***MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*** (1993), 104 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 232.

7. ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*** (1998), 168 D.L.R. (4th) 79

8. ***Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)***, [2003] SCC 37, [2003] 1 S.C.R. 912.

9. MacKinnon, The Government of Prince Edward Island University of Toronto Press, 1951.

10. *Report on Electoral Reform* December 18, 2003.

11. Alan Stewart, *Community of Interest In Redistricting* - A research paper for the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, December 1990.

12. "A First Look at the 2001 Census of Population," Prince Edward Island, Department of Provincial Treasury, Statistics Branch.
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